The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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BOB ANDERSON, THE BOLD.

(Air—JOHN ANDERSON.)

Bob Anderson, a bold boy—
No bolder in the land—
Was sent to guard his country's flag
Against a rebel band.
In Moultrie's walls he found not
Protection from the foe,
And so, said he, to Sumter proud,
This very night we'll go.

So Anderson, the bold boy,
When darkness hid the bay,
Spiked all his guns and silently
To Sumter sped away.
As Perry left the Lawrence,
But raised his flag once more,
So Anderson's more proudly waves
O'er Sumter than before.

Bob Anderson, the bold, says,
"Now, Treason do your worst;
The guns of Sumter guard the flag
From every hand accursed."
The baffled, mad seceders
Discover that they're sold;
The flag they dread, is guarded by
Bob Anderson, the bold.

Bob Anderson, the bold boy,
Deserves the nation's thanks;
He knows and does his duty well,
Despite rebellion's pranks.
We'll give three cheers for Union,
Our country's flag unfold,
And three times three we'll give to thee,
Bob Anderson, the bold!

YANKEE AMONG ARISTOCRATS.

Not many years ago it happened that a young man from New York visited London. His father being connected with several of the magnates of the British aristocracy, the young American was introduced to the fashionable circles of the metropolis, where, in consequence of his very fine personal appearance, or that his father was reported to be very rich, or that he was a new figure on the stage, he attracted much attention, and became quite the favorite of the ladies. This was not at all relished by the British beaux, but as no very fair pretext offered as a rebuff, they were compelled *to treat him civilly.* Thus matters stood when Hon. M. P. and lady made a party to accompany them to their country-seat in Cambridgeshire, and the American was among the invited guests. Numerous were the devices to which these devotees of pleasure resorted, in order to kill that old fellow who will measure his hours, when he ought to know they are not wanted, and the ingenuity of every one taxed to remember or invent something novel.

The Yankees are proverbially ready of invention, and the American did honor to his character as a man accustomed to freedom of thought. He was frank and gay, and entered into the sports and amusements with that unaffected enjoyment which communicated a part of his fresh feelings to the most worn-out fashionables in the party. His good nature would have been sneered at by some of the proud cavaliers had he *not* been such a capital shot, and he might have been quizzed had not the ladies, won by his respectful and pleasant civilities, and his constant attentions in drawing-room and saloons, always showed themselves his friends. But a strong combination was at last formed among a trio of dandies to annihilate the American.—They proposed to vary the eternal waltzing and piping by the acting of charades and playing at various games, and having interested one of those indefatigable ladies who always carry their point in a scheme, it was voted to be the thing.

After some charades had been disposed of, a gentleman begged leave to propose the game called "Crowning the Wisest." This is played by selecting a judge of the game, and three persons, either ladies or gentlemen, who are to contest for the crown by answering successively the various questions which the rest of the party are at liberty to ask. The one who is declared to have been the readiest and happiest in his answers receives the crown.

Our American, much against his inclination, was chosen among the three candidates. He was aware that his position in the society with which he was mingling, required of him the ability to sustain himself. He was, to be sure, treated with distinguished attention by his host and hostess, and generally by the party, but this was a favor to the individual, and not one of the company understood the character of republicans or appreciated the republic. The three worthies had arranged that their turn for him should fall in succession, and he be the last. The first one, a perfect exquisite, and with an air of most ineffable condescension, put this question:

"If I understand rightly the government of your country, you acknowledge no distinction of rank, consequently you have no court standard for the manners of a gentleman; will you favor me with information where your best school of politeness is to be found?"

"For your benefit," replied the American smiling calmly, "I would recommend the Falls of Niagara; a contemplation of that stupendous wonder teaches humility to the proudest, and human nothingness to the vainest. It rebukes the trifler, and arouses the most stupid; in short, it turns men from their idols, and when we acknowledge that God only is Lord, we feel that men are our equals. A true christian is always polite."

There was a murmur amongst the audience, whether of applause or censure, the American could not determine, as he did not choose to betray any anxiety for the result by a scrutiny of the faces which he knew were bent on him.

The second now proposed his question. He affected to be a great politician, was moustached and whiskered like a diplomatist, which station he had been coveting. His voice was bland, but his emphasis was very significant: "Should I visit the United States, what subject with which I am conversant would most interest your people and give me an opportunity of enjoying their conversation?"

"You must maintain there as you do at present, that a monarchy is the wisest, the purest, and the best government which the skill of man ever devised, and that a democracy is utterly barbarous. My countrymen are proverbially fond of argument, and will meet you on both of these questions, and, if you choose, will argue with you to the end of your life."

The murmur was renewed, but still without any decided expression of the feeling which his answer had been received.

The third then rose from his seat, and with an assured voice which seemed to announce a certain triumph, said:

"I require your decision on a delicate question, but the rules of the pastime warrant it, and also a candid answer. You have seen the American and English ladies; which are the fairest?"

The young republican glanced around the circle. It was bright with flashing eyes, and the sweet smiles that wreathed many a lovely lip might have won a less determined patriot from his allegiance. He did not hesitate, though he bowed low to the ladies as he answered:

"The standard of female beauty is, I believe, allowed to be the power of *exciting admiration and begetting love* in our sex, and consequently those ladies who are most admired, and beloved, and respected by the gentlemen, must be the fairest. Now I assert confidently, that there is not a nation on earth where woman is so truly beloved, so tenderly cherished, so respectfully treated, as in the Republic of the United States, therefore the American ladies are the fairest. But," he again bowed low, "if the ladies, before whom I now have the honor of expressing my opinion, were in my country we should think them Americans."

The applause was enthusiastic, and after the mirth had subsided so as to allow the judge to be heard, he directed the crown to be given to the Yankee.

EVERY MAN HAS HIS FORTE.

Every man has his weakness, and the whole art of arranging society consists *in so placing* all the citizens of a State that their week points shall produce the l[illegible] strong points shall have every opportunity for an abundant development and the production of the greatest amount of good. Early habits and education are probably among the greatest determining causes of man's strong points. As the twig is bent the tree is inclined. When a man becomes, in after life, distinguished by any extraordinary power, it may generally be traced back to something in natural disposition or early life that started him off in that direction. Walter Scott was laid upon his back, a sick and crippled boy, and read a whole library of novels for amusement. Sick of that, he read history. Then he got better and roamed the country with his dogs and gun; and finally his father took him into his office and made him write and read law. All of these things together combined to form the future writer of historical romances. Even the business habits of the office contributed no small share to his success, by making him the most business-like and mechanically industrious man of genius of his age, the most wholesale literary writer of his day. It is on this account in India the system of caste is so strong, that lies at the basis of everything. Each man must be what his father was before him, what he is therefore brought up to, and thus his *forte* will, it is supposed, be assuredly developed. Yet what sort of a mere signet-writer would Sir Walter Scott ever have made going through the routine of his father's office? As a lawyer, a sheriff, or even as a judge, he would only be second rate. Thus it is that all unnecessary restriction only represses the strong points of men, and often compels them to exhibit nothing but weakness.

The opposite system in our government, however, has its dangers also.—Here everything is left so very free, that unless a man knows accurately his own strong and weak points, he is quite as apt, in the endless changes that are taking place, to spend all his life without finding out his true vocation, and without developing anything but weakness in everything, and real strength and perfection in nothing.—The hope of making money faster leads many men to change from what they were doing well, or the supposition of one employment being more respectable than another leads thousands to change or choose an occupation, without the least regard to their own particular fitness of character and attainments for it. Many a first-rate mechanical genius is repressed, and the possessor of it turned into the channels of trade, and many a superior man of business brings up his son to smoke cigars in a law office, when he has no taste for its metaphysical niceties. If a man can do any one thing successfully, let him stick to that until he can do something else better. All change from an occupation in which a man is doing well ought at least to be very slow, and prepared for by many experiments to see how he will succeed in that to which he aspires.

☞ Though reading and conversation may furnish us with many ideas of men and things, yet it is our own meditation that must form our judgment.

HEARTS—little red things that both men and women play with for money

SOMETHING FOR YOUNG MEN.

If any one should ask what is the great characteristic of the young men of the present day, what would be the answer? Those who have pondered upon the subject would say that it is an ambitious desire to become suddenly rich, or masters of their profession, whatsoever it may be. This desire is not peculiar to certain classes, but among all classes we find the same disposition to get gain and reputation. The students at their books forget what are the essentials to make them truly eminent, and so hurry over their studies, looking only to the time when they shall be invested with the title of Lawyer, Priest, or Doctor, which neither their neglected opportunities of *study, nor their natural talents,* entitle them to wear. If they can only pass examination, they are content, each *taking for granted that he has* only to receive the title, and all the honors and emoluments must necessarily follow. But they would do well to bear in mind that such things do not necessarily follow. If they would but look about them they could see many who enjoy the title, but reap few of the honors or profits. There are instances of young men, by no means few, who commenced with the best advantages, whose parents were able to gratify every wish, who in their earlier days bade fair to become distinguished men, but who now idle away their time about our city, satisfied with the titles which they are unworthy to wear, and of no use to themselves or the community around them. Among our mercantile and business classes the same result is manifest.—Young men who commenced as boys, and have risen to be clerks, without having acquired a thorough knowledge of every department of the business in which they are engaged, and not having examined the methods which successful and honorable eminence is acquired, frequently come to the conclusion that their labors are not sufficiently requited that they are qualified to conduct business on their own account, that they have all those habits upon which in a great measure the success of a business depends, and accordingly they commence on their own account, and enter the lists as competitors of those from whom they are receiving their business education, and against whom as a general thing, they have neither a sufficient capital or credit to compete successfully.—The consequences of such a course are generally over-looked. They are usually a premature failure, or a series of embarrassments, which entirely dispirit and render it almost impossible, ever after, for them to acquire the confidence of the community or be successful in business. Those who enter upon business under such circumstances, and succeed, are very few in number, and they cannot reasonably hope to succeed, for it is only by a thorough knowledge of business, by an exercise of tact, judgment and careful discrimination, joined with habits of industry, close application to business, and a studious observation of the laws of trade, and a familiarity with human nature, that the young man can ever expect to become an eminent and honorable merchant. All these qualifications can be obtained only by years of labor in the capacity of clerk, and without them capital will be of little count, for if it is invested practical ignorance and the lack of proper business habits will gain the day, and the haste of the young man will have led him on to failure and subsequent insolvency, when he should be enjoying the ease and comfort attendant upon a salary prudently and safely managed, and the prospect of entering into business with those he has faithfully served. By his haste he will have wasted his capital, injured his reputation, failed in business, and will once more be obliged to seek the humble employment of a clerk. These are not imaginary suggestions, and it will be well for every young man who reads them, to think well of them, for his future welfare may depend upon his so doing. Let them not suppose that there is anything degrading or humiliating in being a clerk or subordinate, or that time will be lost in devoting a series of years to a faithful acquiring of the details of the business he hopes to pursue, but remember, that by neglecting to improve the opportunities afforded him in his early days, he will endanger his right to a future standing among men whose names are mentioned with respect, and who are held up as examples of what should entitle men to be called truly just and honorable.

LOOK OUT.

Young man! A mishap may destroy you. One sin may ruin your character. Did you ever reflect on the consequences of a single indulgence in vice? The best men have fallen through the suggestion of another.—How careful you should be while in the freshness of your days, lest a blight fall on you forever. *If invited to places* of resort, where it is difficult to decide, take the safe course, stay away and save your reputation. This is a jewel of inestimable value too precious to be put in jeopardy. No man ever regrets that he kept aloof from temptation, and to the close of his life he expresses joy that he was saved from the path of shame, by giving a decided negative when the voice of pleasure beckoned him on. Be decided and you are safe. Yield and you may be lost. Watch with dilligence and guard every avenue through which sin may reach you. In no other way will you be sure to overcome the evils of the world.

☞ Scarlet, silk, and satin, have put out the kitchen fire. Too true.

KISSING.

A kiss is like a sermon; "it requires two heads and an application." It deals with the hidden spirit by means of tangible symbols. It is like faith, in that it is "the substance of things hoped for." It is the language of affection, the echo of love, and the concentration of bliss; it is of "good report" and pleasing to our ears; it is eloquence "dwelling with sweet accents upon the lips." It is both vocal and instrumental "harmonious" in a language and with a sentiment intelligible in all language and in all ages.—It is the "seal" of a father's blessing, the witness of a mother's love, the "*guarantee of a brother's protection,*" the "surety" of a sister's devotion, the "gate" to a lover's heaven, and something that mere friends have nothing to do with. It is very fashionable for Misses of a certain age to insist that "it is all foolishness, and decidedly silly." We never hear such an expression without thinking of a circumstance that actually occurred somewhere in Indiana, if we remember rightly. A gentleman stopped at a house by the wayside for information as to the route he was taking, and found a woman ironing, with her little child trying to amuse itself upon the floor; the little one was some two and a half years old, very neatly dressed, evidently scrupulously cared for, and eminently handsome. The gentleman, while *talking to the mother,* picked up the child and kissed it; the little one looked in such perfect astonishment that the gentleman remarked, "Why, my little dear, one would think that you were not used to being kissed."—The woman answered for the child, "I don't believe, sir, that she was ever kissed before in her life. I am sure I never did such a thing, and never knew its father to do so." Lord have mercy on that child and send it somebody to love it, was the gentleman's prayer, as he made sure that his wallet was in its place, and took himself out of the house as fast as possible. Not to know the holy kiss of a mother, the fondling embrace of a father, the earnest lip-press of brothers and sisters, is to fail in the development of the soul in an essential and vital degree; and surely what is so wondrous holy in infancy, so refining in childhood, so worthy in parents, and so prevalent upon the hearthstone, is not a matter to be disposed of with a sneer, or dismissed with a "Pooh!" Kissed truths of the blessed Bible, never wears out; it is, like them, always new, fresh and interesting; and, for the same reason, viz: it deals with the affections, which, unlike the intellect, loves the familiar, delights in the old, and is coy of the new and strange.

The kisses are not small. There is the kiss paternal, the kiss fraternal, the connubial, (and pre-connubial,) and the kiss promiscuous. The last two varieties are the only ones to which we object. We have often thought, in reference to the kiss, promiscuous, one of the blessings of the man over the woman consisted in being relieved of this conventional duty. It seems to us, in very many instances, like casting pearls before the swine; and in illustration of the old adage, "Familiarity breeds contempt." A man or woman who makes himself or herself common in this respect, must not wonder if they are not always appreciated. Notwithstanding all that we have said, we are not slow to confess that in many cases the practice is carried to unseemly and ridiculous lengths.—What sense is there in a lady's receiving every feminine caller with the same expressions that she would greet the return of a long absent brother or husband? Is it not a hypocritical lie for Mrs. Jones to thus express affection for Mrs. Quidnunc, when in her heart, Mrs. J. wishes Mrs. Q. at home? Is it not outrageous to be expected to put a mother's lip to everybody's baby, clean or dirty?—*London Critic.*

WHAT EXAMPLE WILL DO.

We know not when, nor to how great an extent, we may be the means of blessing others in the faithful discharge of duty, merely by the force of example. An aged and devoted Christian, now living in New Jersey, about forty years ago occupied the lower part of a house in New York.—It was his custom regularly to observe family worship. A young man and his wife resided in the upper part of the house, who were "without God and without hope in the world." By overhearing them below as they engaged in their family devotions, the young husband and wife became impressed with the importance of religion. Both were brought to a conviction of sin, and a sense of their need of a Savior. They were led to bow together at the foot of the cross, where they found peace in believing, and were soon rejoicing together in hope of eternal life. They at once consecrated themselves to the service of Christ by uniting with his people. But the blessing stopped not here. The young man, soon after his conversion, commenced studying for the ministry, which he entered, and went out to the far West, and devoted his life in laboring for the salvation of souls.

God may use us as instruments for the advancement of his kingdom, and of eternal blessings to our fellow-men, when we least expect it. What an incentive to Christian fidelity! "Not unto us, not unto us, but to his name be the glory."

☞ "Grandpa, did you know that the United States has been in the habit of encouraging and acknowledging tories?" "What kind of tories?"—"Terri*tories.* Now give me them peanuts, or I'll catch the measels, and make you pay for them."

AN EDITOR ON EDITING.

Artemus Ward, alias Brown, late local editor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, gives the following advice to young men who aspire to become editors of newspapers:

Before you go for an editor, young man, pause and take a big think. Do not rush into the editorial harness rashly. Look around and see if there is not an omnibus to drive—some soil somewhere to be tilled—a clerkship of some meat cart to be filled—anything that is reputable and healthy, rather than going for an editor, which is hard business at best.

We are not a horse, and have consequently not been called upon to furnish the motive power for a threshing machine; but we fancy that the life of the editor who is forced to write, write, write, whether he feels right or not, is much like the steed in question. If the yeas and neighs could be obtained, we believe the intelligent horse would decide that the threshing machine is preferable to the sanctum editorial.

The editor's work is never done.—He is drained incessantly, and no wonder that he dries up prematurely. Other people can attend banquets, weddings, &c., visit halls of dazzling light, get inebriated, break windows, lick a man occasionally, and enjoy themselves in a variety of ways; but the editor cannot. He must stick tenaciously to quill. The press, like a sick baby, musn't be left alone for a minute. If the press is left to run itself even for a day, some absurd person indignantly orders the carrier boy to stop bringing "that infernal paper. There's nothing in it. I won't have it in the house!"

The elegant Mantalina, reduced to mangle turning, described his life as a "dem'd horrible grind." The life of an editor is all of that.

But there is a good time coming, we feel confident, for the editor—a time when he will be appreciated; when he will have a front seat; when he will have a pie every day, and wear store clothes continually; when the harsh cry of "Stop my paper!" will no more grate upon his ears. Courage, Meissieurs the Editors.

Still, sanguine as we are of the coming of this jolly time, we advise the ere he takes up the quill as a means of obtaining his bread and butter—Do not, at least, do so until you have been jilted several dozen times by a like number of girls—until you have been knocked down stairs and soused into a horse-pond—until all the "gushing" feelings within you have been thoroughly subdued—until, in short, your hide is of rhinoceros thickness.—Then, O, aspirants for the bubble reputation at the press' mouth, throw yourselves among the ink-pots, dust and cobwebs of the printing-office, if you will.

MONSTER BELLS.

Russia is pre-eminently the country of great bells, where they may be heard in full vigor, not "swinging slow with sullen roar," for they are too heavy to be swung, but incessantly tolling and booming, and deafening all ears but those of Russians, who almost worship their bells. In Moscow alone, before the revolution, there were 1,700 large bells, which number has increased now to 5,000. The Great Bell of Moscow, of which every one has heard, was cast in 1563, by order of Emperss Anne. Its weight is variously estimated at from 360,000 to 440,000 lbs. It is 21 ft. 3 in. in height, and about 22 ft. in diameter at the mouth. In 1837 the Czar Nicholas caused it to be taken out of the pit in which it lay, and to be placed upon the granite pedestal as it is now seen. Upon its side is seen the figure of the Empress Anne, in flowing robes. It has been consecrated as a chapel; the Russians regarding it with the most superstitious veneration, and will not allow a particle to be taken from it as a specimen of the metal. The entrance to it is through a large fracture or opening in the side where a piece has been broken out. There is now suspended in Moscow, upon the tower of St. Ivan, a bell weighing 144,000 lbs. cast in 1817; the diameter of which at the mouth is 13 ft.

The bells of China rank next in size to those of Russia, there being several in Pekin, cast in honor of the transferrance of the seat of government from Nankin to that city, which are said to weigh 120,000 lbs. Another at Nankin, of nearly cylindrical shape, is estimated to weigh 55,000 lbs.

Of European bells, the famous one at Erfurt, in Germany, cast in 1497, and weighing about 30,000 lbs., was long celebrated, not only as the largest, but also as the best in Europe. One placed in the Cathedral of Paris, in 1680, weighs 38,000 lbs. Another in Vienna, cast in 1711, weighs 40,000 lbs.; and in Olmutz is another of about the same weight. The Great Tom of Oxford, England, weighs 17,000 lbs., and was cast in 1680.

The great bell recently cast for the Parliament House in London, weighs 30,000 lbs.; that in York Minster, called Great Peter of York, weighs 27,000 lbs., and that upon the Notre Dame Cathedral in Montreal, (the largest upon this continent,) weighs 29,400 lbs., and was imported from England in 1843.

☞ It is a strange way of showing our humble reverence and love for the Creator, to be perpetually condemning and reviling everything that he has created.

☞ Absalom's hair, which was cut every year, is said to have weighed 200 shekels, or 4 pounds and 4 ounces

WHY DIGGEST THOU?

The following amusing caricature was written for an Eastern paper by a physician who wandered away to the Pike's Peak country and turned miner. It is pretty good:

"*Why Will Ye Dig?*" Son of man! for the light of whose presence my spirit yearneth and my bowels grumbleth, dost thou ask me 'why?' Is it not written that fortune smiles upon fools? And for the sake of all these smiles hath not thy servant been making a fool, yea, an ass of himself, in vain? For five years and ten days he *has sojourned in this place*—he has dived into the water—he has torn ancient rocks from their resting-places, and removed them afar off—he has likewise torn his breeches in parts not to be spoken of?—he has rooted into the mud like unto a swine. His beard has grown long—the skin upon his hands and his face hath changed its color until he is now like unto a wild beast, and his garments are red and soiled, so that "sackcloth and ashes" would be as fine linen and purple to him. He who in time past was wont to fare sumptuously, and to grumble over great delicacies which were then piled upon the table of Dives, now snuffs with gladness the fragments of pork and beans, and gnashes his teeth impatiently over a frying flap-jack.—He bolteth a raw *onion* with unspeakable avidity. Potatoe skins fear his presence, beef vanishes from before him, and dogs look in vain for the bones. In his sleep, nevertheless, the good angel of the past deigns to visit him, and delightful visions are opened to his recollections, for a delicious bill of fare floats before the mind of the dreamer, and he orders oysters and terrapin for six, only to wake up to get his infernal slap-jacks and molasses.

All this hath thy servant endured. Is he not then a *fool*, an abomination in the very sight of wisdom? I must secrete myself in fortune's path, and *seize her unawares.* But she glideth off, as though I had caught a hog by his greased tail. *Sic transit,* I exclaim, as with a sick heart I revile poverty and curse fortune.

Surely he hath not sinned as other men sinneth. He had not coveted his neighbor's ox, nor his ass, not his man servant, nor his maid servant—for be it known unto thee that [illegible] by the Law and the Prophets, but the *profits* have not abided with him.

Now, therefore, I renounce these diggings—I absquatulate the premises—I vamose the ranch—I depart without scrip or provender, taking no care for the morrow, for the morrow takes no care of me. Ere five days shall have passed, the shirt tail of thy servant will be waving in the breezes of the Nevada.

A remnant of it will be nailed upon the highest mountain that he crosses, as an emblem of the extremity to which a man may be reduced in the land of Ophir. Yet think not, oh, Elisha! that I would rend my garment for this alone. Verily I say unto thee, an evil genius hath long pursued me. She has followed so close upon my footsteps that every thread and fibre of my shirt are familiar to her eye. And if, in her pursuit of me, she should gaze upon all this relic in the solitary fastness of the high mountain, she will at once recognize it, and believing me to have been torn and destroyed by wild beasts, she will retrace her steps, and thus will I escape her.

As Moses reared the serpent in the wilderness, for the Children of Israel to look upon and be cured of their infirmities, so will I elevate my tin among the Gentiles, that they may look upon and be made as whole.—The offerings of gold and silver will be acceptable unto me, and if they live not afterwards peradventure they may find a treasure in Heaven.

FIRST BABIES.

A somewhat extended observation, and a solitary experience, have convinced us that first babies have a hard time. Parents must have two or three children before they know what a baby is—know how to treat it properly.—The poor little fellows that have the misfortune to come along first, have to educate parents to their task, and in the process they get spanked, and shaken and abused. After a man has three or four children, he learns that whipping or striking a child less than two years of age is barbarism. We knew one "*paternal head*" who struck his first child when only six weeks old, he actually believing that the child knew better than to *cry,* and that he stopped crying at that particular time because he struck him. We carry certain notions of children and of family government into married life, and the first child is always the victim of these notions. And not alone of these, for the parents have not learned self-control, and a baby is whipped quite as often because the parent is impatient or angry, as because it is vicious or intractable. We inflict on our first children the floggings we ought to have for our own impatience or fretfulness. This pounding children before they become in God's eye morally responsible beings is a very strange business. Patience, good people, unwearying patience! Don't wait to learn it until one of your little ones shall be hidden under the daisies.

☞ A very cheap and effective substitute for painted glass is gelatine, of which little lamps are now made for illumination, with capital effect.

☞ A gun from Sebastopol has been taken to New Bedford from Liverpool, and constitutes one of the curiosities of the place.

SPEAKING HIS MIND.

Old Deacon Hobhouse had a habit of frequently thinking aloud. Especially if any matter troubled him, he had to talk it over with himself before his peace of mind could be restored.—One day he was alone in his barn, pitching hay from the scaffold to the mow, when his neighbor Stevens went to find him. Stevens heard a voice and listened. It was the deacon talking to himself. He was condemning in the strongest terms the extravagance of the minister's wife.

"She sets a worse example than Satan!" exclaimed the deacon by way of climax.

And having freed his mind, he was preparing to come down from the loft, when Stevens glided out of the barn, and came in again just as the deacon landed on the floor.

"How d'e do, deacon?" cried Stevens. "I want to borrow your half-bushel an hour or two."

"O, sartin, sartin," said the deacon. The measure was put into the neighbor's hands, and he departed.

It was a peaceful community—the minister's wife was an excellent woman, notwithstanding her love of finery, and Deacon Hobhouse was of all men the least disposed to make trouble in the society. Hence the sensation which was produced when the report circulated that he had used almost blasphemous language in speaking of that amiable lady. The sweetest tempered woman would not like to hear of a grave and influential deacon declaring that "she sets a worse example than Satan!" The minister's wife, whose ear was in due time reached by the report, felt in a high degree incensed, and sent her husband to deal with the honest old man.

The latter was astonished when told of the charge against him.

"I never *said* so!" he solemnly averred.

"You are quite positive that you never did?" said the minister.

"Heaven knows! It's false as false can be!" exclaimed the deacon.—"Whatever thoughts I may have had about your wife's extravagance—and I am *now* free to say I *do* think she has set our wives and daughters a-running after new bonnets and shawls, and such vanities—whatever thoughts I've had, though, I've kept 'em to myself; I never mentioned 'em to a living soul, never!"

The good man's earnestness quite convinced the minister that he had been falsely reported. It was therefore necessary to dig to the root of the scandal. Mrs. Brown, who told the minister's wife, had heard Mrs. Jones say that Mr. Adams said that Deacon Hobhouse said so; and Mr. Adams, being applied to, stated that he had the report from Stevens, who said that *he heard* the deacon say so. Stevens was accordingly brought up for examination, and confronted with the deacon.

"It's an outrageous falsehood!" said the deacon. "You know, Stevens, I never opened my lips to you on the subject—nor to any other man."

"I heard you say," remarked Stevens, cooly, "that the minister's wife [illegible] I can take my oath of it."

"When? where?" demanded the excited deacon.

"In your barn," replied Stevens, "when I went to borrow your half-bushel."

"There never was such a lie! Stevens—Stevens," said the quivering deacon—"you know"—

"Wait till I explain," interrupted Stevens. "I was on the barn floor, you was up on the scaffold pitching hay, and talking to yourself. I thought it too good to keep; so, just for the joke, I told what I heard you say."

The deacon scratched his head, looked humbled, admitted that he might, in that way, have used the language attributed to him. To avoid trouble in the society, he afterwards went to apologize to the minister's wife.

"You must consider," said he, "that I was talking to myself; and when I talk to myself, *I am apt to speak my mind very freely.*"

TAKING THE CENSUS.

"Madam, will you please inform me of the number of inhabitants in this house?"

"Sir?"

"The people in this mansion."

"Well, there's eight in the room overhead."

"How many? Eight? Are they all adults?"

"No, they are Smiths, except two boarders."

"Smiths? Black or white smiths, madam?"

"I'd have you to know I don't live in a house with niggers."

"I didn't allude to color, I only meant their calling."

"O, that's it, is it; well if you had been here last night, you'd found out, for they were calling the watch as loud as they could scream."

"Madam, I merely wish to know how many people you have in this house, and what they do for a living?"

"Yes, yes, now I understand.—Well, let me see; there's the two Mullin's—that's one—

"That makes two madam."

"Well, if you know best, 'spose you count 'em yourself,"

"It is my business to inquire."

"Well, you'd better attend to it then, and don't bother me."

"I'm out with the census, and—"

"Well, you act out of your senses, I should think, to come into my house asking such questions."

"It is in accordance with an act of Congress, madam."

"Well, you tell Mr. Congress, that he acts very foolish in sending you round axing such shaller, silly questions."

☞ A young lady friend writing of a class of people who exhibit traits of character in their lives that are calculated to accomplish little or no good in the world, beautifully says: "I would spend a portion of each day in looking up some one whom I could help in some way. I would leave more of a trace behind than the engine upon the track. How many there are who whiz through the world in just about the same manner that a locomotive does, and leave just as legible a mark!" If there were more young ladies of this kind in the world, society would be better off.

☞ The last line on the page.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, February 6, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—While we approve the assembling of a Democratic State Convention to take into consideration our present difficulties as a people, we do not approve of the party spirit which shows itself, not only in the resolutions of the State Central Committee, but also in the call of the Chairman. If there is to be peace at all, parties as they existed during the late campaign, cannot effect it. There must be concessions in spirit and actions by all parties to secure a satisfactory adjustment of our difficulties. The Democratic party, as a party, is a Union loving people, but unfortunately, many of its leaders are mere politicians; they have acted with the disunionists, and may continue to do so, and if not defeated by the honest sentiment of the party, their advice will but add fuel to the flame. It is therefore very important that the best men of the Democratic party be sent to Harrisburg on the 21st, men who are ready to leave their party sink to save the country.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSIONERS TO WASHINGTON.—All the Commissioners appointed by Gov. Curtin, to meet in Convention at Washington on Monday last, are Republicans. We were at first disposed to find fault with Mr. Curtin for making an exclusive party selection, but, we must take into consideration the fact that, if the country is to be saved it must be saved by the conservative action of the Republican party. Thus far Republican leaders have thrown everything in the way of a peaceable and honorable adjustment of our country's difficulties. If the Commissioners from Pennsylvania fail to agree upon some fair and honorable compromise acceptible to the Southern Border States, the responsibility of all future difficulties must rest upon the Republican party. It is to the Repub- promise proposition—if it is not tendered we are prepared to predict the consequences: coercion by the Republicans, and the Democrats refusing to fight the battles of the Republican party.

A Dark Night is Upon Us.

The stars and stripes, a banner that has commanded respect upon every sea, and that has carried victory wherever planted, has been insulted upon the very shores it has so long protected. A once tranquil, happy and prosperous people, reposing in fancied security, never doubting that a government that has existed for three-quarters of a century will continue for uncounted ages, are suddenly aroused by the alarm that the materials of their fabric are fast crumbling away. The defiant sneer, too often expressed by the itinerant political haranguer, that "nobody but fools talk of the dissolution of the Union," is no longer heard. The question now propounded by sober and earnest thinking patriots, after fanatics and hot-spurs have made a breach that they are unable to stop, is, "How shall we save the Union?"

"We have been reduced to our present humiliating condition by the combined efforts of parties or classes having no common purpose. One earnestly, yet covertly, desires the speedy and effectual dismemberment of this glorious confederation. Another, from mistaken zeal, acting on the higher law principle, denying the supremacy of human enactments in temporal affairs, strives to require the government to shape its policy according to their distorted notions of Divine injunctions. This class would prefer to "let the Union slide" rather than fail in their projects within it. Another class is composed of persons who have no care for the government further than it serves their selfish ambition for place, power and spoils, and whose patriotism and love of country fail to entice them beyond the precincts of the Treasury.

Can we be extricated from our present condition without tarnish to our National reputation? If this matter is settled, it must be by a wise and patriotic forbearance, just and honorable concession and compromise. We earnestly hope that our Representatives at Washington may rise above narrow, selfish and exacting partizan prejudices, and be actuated by the same noble, self-sacrificing and patriotic spirit that moved our fathers when they enrolled their names upon our immortal Declaration of Independence. Should our hope be realized peace may once more reign in our land.

KANSAS ADMITTED.—The bill for the admission of Kansas has quietly passed Congress, and has been approved by the President.

THE TONNAGE TAX AND THE PENN'A RAILROAD.—We notice by our exchanges from Harrisburg, that a bill will shortly be presented for the repeal of the tonnage tax on the Penn'a. Railroad, and from what has already been said upon the subject, we are of the opinion that it will be to the interest of the tax-payers of the State that the Company be relieved from the direct payment of a tax not imposed upon any other company, in the State. An unconditional repeal of the tax will not be submitted to by the people, neither will it be asked for by the advocates of repeal.

The Company request rather a commutation than a repeal of the tonnage tax. They offer, as a consideration, the following inducements.

1. They will loan to certain lateral or connecting roads which traverse the counties of Allegheny, Washington, Fayette, Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong, Butler, Cambria, Bedford, Huntingdon, Blair, Clearfield, Mifflin, and Centre, the amount of tax that has accrued since August 1, 1857, in exchange for bonds, and thus aid in the completion of all these roads and in the development of the districts they will pass through.

2. They agree to pay taxes to the State upon all their property, in such manner as is now, or may hereafter be, required by any general law.

3. They agree to *reduce the rates of local freight by deducting therefrom the amount now chargeable for tonnage tax*, and thus give to shippers and consumers, of our State, of the articles carried over their road, the full benefit of the abatement allowed by the Commonwealth.

4. By the terms of purchase of the old main line, the company is obliged to pay only $100,000 annually of the principal of its cost until 1890; but it is proposed to increase this payment to $460,000 her annum, until the entire price and interest thereon is paid; and by applying this sum, with the present revenues of the State, strictly to the liquidation of its debt, it is contended that, without an increased rate of taxation, our whole State debt can be liquidated by 1885.

We have thus presented a few of the arguments adduced in relation to a subject which is now exciting much interest throughout our whole State, so that all of our readers, whether friendly or hostile to the application of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, may form an idea of the nature of their proposition.

When the bill comes up for consideration we shall give our readers all the information upon the subject our sp- will admit of.

MONTGOMERY'S PROPOSITION.—We learn from Washington that the proposition of Mr. Montgomery of the House, to resign, that new members might be elected fresh from the people, to save the country, has more than fifty signatures. But the signatures are all Democratic—the Republicans declining to agree to the propositions. Mr. Montgomery represents the Washington District, this State, and he knows that the people would elect men who would remove all danger of the destruction of the Union in less than a week after their election.

☞ The following are the Commissioners appointed by Gov. Curtin to represent Pennsylvania in the National Convention which met in Washington on Monday last:—Hon. James Pollock of Northumberland, Hon. David Wilmot of Bradford, A. W. Loomis of Allegheny, Hon. Thomas White of Indiana, Thomas E. Franklin of Lancaster, William McKenna of Washington, and Hon. William M. Meredith of Philadelphia.

The States that appointed delegates to the Convention are Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Kentucky, Tennessee, Rhode Island, New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio.

"Every candid man must at once observe that if this Union is ever to be preserved, it will and must be done by the Republican party."—*Harrisburg Daily Telegraph.*

We have no doubt the Republican party has it in its power to preserve this Union. The only question that troubles the people is, *will* the Republican party do that which is necessary to preserve the Union. We should rejoice if we could assure our readers to a certainty that the Union would be preserved by the influence of the Republican party. Party is *nothing* to us when our country is in danger of being forced into a sectional and destructive war.

☞ Mr. Seward, on Thursday last, presented to the Senate a monster petition from the citizens of New York, for the passage of resolutions being substantially those recommended by the Border State Committee. The petition was signed by 38,000 persons, and is 1,200 feet long.

"PEGGED OUT."—The *Constitution* newspaper published at Washington, has been discontinued. After President Buchanan struck hands with the Union men, he withdrew his patronage from the *Constitution* and the result is it has deceased.

THE SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.—A bill has been read in the lower House of our Legislature to provide means for the completion of this road. We give the bill in another column.

STATE CONVENTION,

TO BE HELD

AT HARRISBURG,

Thursday, February 21st, 1861.

Meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

The Democratic State Executive Committee met in the Supreme Court Room at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, January 30, 1861.

Hon. William H. Welsh, Chairman, called the Committee to order.

A select committee of seven was appointed to report a preamble and resolutions.

After a brief recess, the Committee made the following report, which was adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, The dismemberment of the Union, by the withdrawal of the slave-holding States, now in rapid progress, has been occasioned by a departure from the Democratic construction of the Constitution of the United States, which holds "the equality of the States of the Confederacy," in respect to persons and property, to be a fundamental principle of such Constitution, and by a contemplated abandonment of the conservative Democratic policy which has, for sixty years past, sacredly guarded "the rights of the States," and developed the resources and capacities of the people by Democratic legislation; thus guiding the whole country to an eminence of prosperity and renown:

And whereas, A speedy recognition of the patriotic counsels and conservative policy of the Democratic party in the Administration of the Federal Government, by the people of Pennsylvania and of the other non-slave-holding States, is the only and sure means of effecting a permanent reconstruction of a dissolving Confederacy:

And whereas, The organization of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, hitherto "the Keystone of the Federal Arch," now harmonious, potent and animated by a love of country, and of the true principles of the Constitution, is entirely competent, if called into immediate action, to restrain threatened sectional violence and to materially aid in reconstructing the federative system on a basis of perpetuity; therefore,

Resolved, That a Democratic State Convention, to consist of three delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district, three hundred and ninety-nine in all, be held in the city of Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 21st day of February next, at 3 o'clock, afternoon.

Resolved, That the several districts are hereby earnestly invited to take, in the manner most convenient and agreeable to them, prompt and efficient measures to insure a full, fair and able representation.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee issue, immediately, a copy of these resolutions to the Chairman of each County Committee, each absent member of this Committee, and such other Democrats as may be thus conveniently and promptly reached, that to aid in and facilitate this matter, each member of this Committee furnish the Chairman with the names and addresses of Democrats in his district.

The Committee then adjourned.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Executive Committee of Pennsylvsnia, at a meeting held in the city of Harrisburg, on the 30th ult., *unanimously* resolved to elicit the views of the Democracy of the "old Keystone" in reference to the present terrible crisis of our National affairs.

The failure of the Republican party to meet, in a proper spirit of concession and compromise, the overtures made for the adjustment of our National difficulties, renders it necessary that the united Democracy of this Commonwealth should take prompt, decided, and energetic action in the premises.

We are in the midst of a revolution brought about by the teachings of an anti-constitutional party, a party sectional in its aims and sectional in its principles. Six of our sister sovereign States have already withdrawn from the Federal Union, and others threaten speedily to follow. The Democratic party, ever faithful to the Constitution and the laws, seriously deprecates this deplorable condition of our common and beloved country. The peril now impending is the natural result of a departure from the true constitutional doctrines steadfastly maintained by the Democratic organization for the past sixty years, and can only be removed by the re-establishment of those ancient and time-honored principles. It is not necessary to recall the glories of the past—it is only necessary to be reminded of the dangers of the present. Whatever the future may have in store for the American people—whether peace shall continue within our borders, or our land be rent with fraternal strife—it now becomes the solemn and imperative duty of the Democratic party, the only true conservator of the Union, the Constitution, and "the equality of the States" to give a full expression of opinion upon the dangers which threaten Constitutional liberty, and menace the rights of all the States of this Confederacy. Therefore, in accordance with the unanimous recommendation of the Democratic State Executive Committee, the Democracy of Pennsylvania, are earnestly invited to send three delegates for each Senator, and three delegates for each Representative, to be chosen in such manner and at such time, as may be deemed proper, to meet in general State Convention at Harrisburg, at 3 o'clock, P. M., *on Thursday, the 21st day of February*, A. D., 1861, to take into consideration the present distracted and divided state of the country, "to restrain threatened sectional violence, and to aid in re-constructing the federative system on a basis of perpetuity."

By order of the Committee.
WM. H. WELSH, Chairman.
Harrisburg, Feb. 1, 1861.

County Committee Meeting.

With a view to act promptly on the recommendation of the Democratic State Committee above, the Democratic County Committee are requested to meet in convention at the Jackson Hotel, in Huntingdon, on FRIDAY the 15th FEBRUARY, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., to take such action in the premises as to them may seem right and proper.

GEO. JACKSON, *Chairman.*
WM. STEWART, *Sec'y.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatches to The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

A Bright Ray of Light.

The following highly important joint resolution was introduced into the House to-day, by the Hon. Wm. Kellogg, of Illinois, who is known to bear a close relation to the President elect, Mr. Lincoln. When they were read they produced quite a sensation. They exhibit, on the part of Mr. Kellogg, an earnest desire to do all in his power, which, I hope, will be seconded by his party, to close the rapidly-widening chasm between the sections North and South:

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following articles be, and are hereby, proposed and submitted as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, when ratified by three-fourths of the several States:

Article 13. That in all the territory now held by the United States, situated north of latitude 36 degrees and 30 minutes, involuntary servitude, except in the punishment for crime, is prohibited while such territory shall remain under a Territorial Government.—That in all the territory now held south of said line, neither Congress nor any Territorial Legislature shall hinder or prevent the immigration to said territory of persons held to service from any State of this Union, where that relation exists by law or usage of such State, while it shall remain in a Territorial condition; and when any Territory, north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population requisite for a member of Congress, according to the then Federal ratio of representation of the people of United States, it may, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without the relation of persons held to service and labor, as the Constitution of such new State may provide.

Article 14. That nothing in the Constitution of the United States, or any amendment thereto, shall be so construed as to authorize any department of the Government to in any manner interfere with the relation of persons held to service in any State where that relation exists, nor in any manner to establish or sustain that relation in any State where it is prohibited by the laws or Constitution of such State; and that this article shall not be altered or amended without the consent of every State in the Union.

Article 15. The third paragraph of article of the section of the fourteenth ken and construed to authorize and empower Congress to pass laws necessary to secure the return of persons held to service or labor, under the laws of any State, who may have escaped therefrom, to the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Article 16. The migration or importation of persons held to service or involuntary servitude, into any State, Territory, or place within the United States, from any place or country beyond the limits of the United States or territories thereof, is forever prohibited.

The Defence of the Capital.

Two companies of artillery arrived to-day from Fort Hamilton. There are now five companies of that arm of the service, which, together with the infantry and marines, make about six hundred Federal troops in Washington and its vicinity.

Orders have just been issued for the enrolment of all citizens subject to militia duty, in the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 3.

New Orleans no Longer a Port of Entry.

A resolution will be introduced into the house to-morrow repealing the law creating New Orleans a port of entry, and providing for the collection of the revenue at the mouth of the Mississippi.

The Peace Congress.

But few of the commissioners to the Peace Congress from the various States have yet arrived, and it is not expected that the Congress will be able to get to work before Wednesday next. Owing to the late day of their appointment, the commissioners from Missouri and other distant States will not be able to reach here until that time. A tremendous outside pressure from the Border States, North and South, will be in attendance to influence the commissioners in favor of compromise, and a settlement of all difficulties.

Washington Thronged.

The city is thronged with strangers, and it is expected that a large number of people will visit the city during the week than ever before was drawn hither, by their anxiety to have some immediate action taken to keep the Border States in the Union.

Good News from Alabama.

Reliable advices from Alabama bring the assurance that the Secessionists have been forced to yield to the overwhelming Union sentiment in the northern part of the State, and reconsider their hasty action so far as to provide for submitting the ordinance of secession to the people.

Fort Sumpter.

The anxiety in relation to Fort Sumpter begins to revive, in view of the preparations looking to an attack making by South Carolina. An officer of the Navy, just arrived from the neighborhood of Charleston, declares that an assault will be made on the fort in the next forty-eight hours. A private letter from Sumpter states that Maj. Anderson is fully prepared to resist any attack. The columbiads, which were not mounted when he took possession of the fort, are now all in readiness to give a good report of themselves. One of these guns was discharged the other night, to try it, and all Charleston was immediately in arms, the brave South Carolina militia believing for a time that Uncle Sam had opened the ball.

Arrival of More Troops.

Two companies of United States dragoons arrived in this city this morning at daylight. There are now so many troops here that Wasshington begins to wear the appearance of a military encampment.

Call for a National Convention.

An effort will be made by a member of the committee of five, to report a joint resolution providing for the call of a National Convention, for the adjustment of the present difficulties.

The Washington Convention.

The following are the resolutions which passed both Houses of our Legislature, *appointing Commissioners* from this State to meet at Washington on Monday last:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of Virginia has invited a meeting of commissioners from the several States of this Union to be held in the city of Washington on the 4th day of February next, to consider, and if practicable agree upon, some suitable adjustment of the unhappy differences which now disturb the business of the country and threaten the dissolution of this Union:

And, whereas, in the opinion of this Legislature, no reasonable cause exists for the extraordinary excitement which now pervades some of the States in relation to their domestic institutions; and while Pennsylvania still adheres to, and cannot surrender the principles which she has always entertained on the subject of slavery, this Legislature is willing to accept the invitation of Virginia, and to unite with her in an earnest effort to restore the peace of the country, by such means as may be consistent with the principles upon which the constitution is founded.

Therefore:

Resolved, &c., That the invitation of the Legislature of Virginia to her sister States for the appointment of Commissioners to meet in the city of Washington, on the 4th of February next, be and the same is hereby accepted; and that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to appoint five Commissioners for the State of Pennsylvania, whose duty it shall be to repair to the city of Washington on the day designated, to meet such Commissioners as may be appointed by any other States, which have not authorized or sanctioned the seizure of the forts, arsenals or other property of the United States, to consider, and if possible to agree upon, some suitable measures for the prompt and final settlement of the difficulties which now exist: *Provided*, That the said Commissioners shall be subject, in all their proceedings, to the instructions of this Legislature.

"That in the opinion of this Legislature, the people of Pennsylvania do not desire any alteration or amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and any recommendation from this body to that effect, while it does not come within its appropriate and legitimate duties, would not meet with their approval. That Pennsylvania will cordially unite with the tion of any proper constitutional measures adequate to guarantee and secure a more strict and faithful observance of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which provides, among other things, "that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States," and "that no person held to service or labor in one State, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

New York Democratic Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y. Feb. 1.

The committee on resolutions of the Democratic State Convention, have agreed to report, to-day, a series of resolutions entirely free from anything of a partizan character, opposing coercion, and favoring the Crittenden Compromise; exhorting all men to unite with them in submitting that Compromise to the vote of the people of the State; exhorting the seceding States to refrain from acts of aggression, or any course calculated to plunge the nation into civil war, and the non-seceding slave States to use their influence with their brethren of the South to that end. The Convention re-assembled at noon to-day. Speeches were delivered by Lyman Tremain and James J. Thayer, against coercion and civil war.

The Committee on Resolutions made a report in addition to the foregoing summary. These resolutions declare that it is a monstrous doctrine to refuse to settle controversies with our own people with compromises. They favor the adoption of the policy that will give satisfaction to the Border States, and favor the appointment of a Committee to memorialize the Legislature urging the submission of the Crittenden Compromise to the vote of the Electors of the State at the earliest practicable day. They urge Congress to provide at an early day for Constitutional amendments, or in the event of the failure of Congress to take action, they urge the Legislature to take initiatory steps for summoning a general Convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States. They favor a response to the Virginia resolutions for a Conference at Washington, and name as a Commissioner from this State Hon. Millard Fillmore, Addison Gardner, Green Bronson, Erastus Corning, Horatio Seymour, Amos J. Parker, Chas. O'Conner and Samuel G. Tilden. The resolutions strenuously oppose civil war, and urge the seceding and non-seceding Southern States to join hands in staying the progress of dissolution.

IT MEANS SOMETHING.—One of the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Ohio is in the following words:

Resolved, That the two hundred thousand Democrats of Ohio send to the people of the United States, both North and South, greeting: And when the people of the North shall have fulfilled their duties to the Constitution and the South—then, and not until then, will it be proper for them to take into consideration the question of the right and propriety of coercion.

IMPORTANT BY TELEGRAPH.

Important From Washington.

The Convention of States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

The Convention room is closed to the reporters of the press, who are not to be admitted until a vote of the Conference is taken on the question of admission, after its organization. The Virginia delegation are desirous that the whole proceedings shall be conducted with closed doors to the press and public. There is a Committee of Secessionists here from Maryland to protest against the admission of the Maryland delegates.

SECOND DISPATCH.

1 P. M.—The Convention is sitting with closed doors.

Hon. S. C. Wright, of Ohio, is in the chair. A committee on permanent organization has been appointed. The Conference has refused to admit the Press representatives. It is supposed that ex-President Tyler, of Virginia, will be the permanent President. The Conference adjourned at half-past one to meet at noon to-morrow. All the States were represented that have elected Commissioners except New York, Tennessee, Missouri and Illinois. Eleven States were fully represented.

Mr. Wright, of Ohio, acted as temporary Chairman, and Mr. Howard, of Maryland, as temporary Secretary.

A motion was made to admit the representatives of the press to the floor, but it was laid on the table, to proceed to a permanent organization.

A committee, consisting of one Commissioner from each State, has been appointed on permanent organization.

Ultimatum of the Southern Commissioners,—Senator Douglas.—A Union Letter.—Withdrawal of the Louisiana Senators.—Slidell on the New Confederacy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senator Douglas has written a letter to day, to Tennessee, respecting the charge brought against him by the Memphis *Appeal*, to the effect that he was in favor of the secession of the Border States. In his letter, the Senator patriotically and eloquently urges the State of Tennessee to resist the tide of secession which has swept over the Cotton States, and by her prudent, conservative action to save the Federal Union.

The Southern Commissioners to the Conciliation Convention in session here, have held a caucus to-day, and decided upon an ultimatum to be presented to the Border States. They say that if this ultimatum is not speedily acted upon, they will be forced to withdraw from the Convention, and thus end all hope of a peaceful adjustment of the troubles which now afflict the land.

Senators Slidell and Benjamin, representing Louisiana, withdrew from the Senate to-day, after reading the ordinance of secession adopted by that State. In his farewell remarks Mr. Slidell gave some details of the plan for the new Southern Confederacy, and said that the Constitution of this new Government could not be interfered with. He added that the navigation of the Mississippi river would remain new Confedercy would be fully prepared to resist all attempts at coercion.

[Special Despatch to the Patriot and Union.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—4 P. M.—The city is full of Federal troops. I understand that the representatives in the Peace Congress from Virginia and Maryland will propose to the Government to withdraw every soldier from Washington, pledging each of those States for the safety and quiet of the city till after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln.

Louisiana.

Seizure of the Mint and Custom-House at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 1.—The United States Mint and Custom-House were quietly taken possession of, yesterday, by the State authorities. The officials continued in their posiitons, having taken the oath prescribed by the ordinance of secession, to-day.

North Carolina.

Volunteer Companies Forming.

RALIEGH, Feb. 2.—The State Convention is the leading topic of discussion.

Several members of the Legislature have gone home to prepare for the canvass.

Volunteer companies are forming throughout the State, to be ready to act in any emergency in support of the Federal Government, except in case of coercion.

Kentucky Legislature.

An Appeal to the Seceders.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2.—The Senate has passed, by a vote of 25 yeas to 12 nays Mr. Fisk's resolutions appealing to the Southern States to arrest the revolution, protesting against Federal coercion, and resolving that when the Legislature adjourns on the 6th to be to the 24th of April, to hear the responses from our sister States, and to the application to Congress to call a National Convention.

Michigan.

The Senate Refuses to Appoint Commissioners.

DETROIT, Feb. 2.—The State Senate yesterday rejected a resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint five Commissioners to the Washington Conference. The vote stood—yeas 15, nays 16.

NO UNION EXCEPT OUT OF THE UNION.—The young ladies of Burke county, Ga., have offered a very strong inducement for young men to "sesesh." At a large and enthusiastic meeting on the 29th ult., the following resolution was adopted, it is to be hoped not unanimously:

"*Resolved*, That we, the young ladies of Burke county, do henceforth reject with a haughty scorn and proud disdain, all civilities from any gentleman who refuses or neglects to join the ranks of any Southern State that shall, in her sovereign capacity withdraw her allegiance from this unconstitutional Confederacy, holding it to be self-evident that a dastard's glove can never win a woman's love or defend her honor."

Message of the President Transmitting the Virginia Resolutions.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I deem it my duty to submit to Congress a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia on the 19th instant, having in view a peaceful settlement of the existing questions which now threaten the Union. They were delivered to me on Thursday, the 24th instant, by ex-President Tyler, who has left his dignified and honored retirement in the hope that he may render some service to his country in this its hour of need.

These resolutions, it will be perceived, extend an invitation to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with each other in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy difficulties in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally formed, and consistently with its principles, so as to afford the people of the slaveholding States adequate guarantees for the security of their rights, to appoint commissioners to meet on the fourth day of February next, in the city of Washington, similar commissioners appointed by Virginia, to consider, and if practicable, agree upon some sort of adjustment.

I confess I hail this movement on the part of Virginia with great satisfaction. From the past history of this ancient and renowned Commonwealth, we have the fullest assurance that what she has undertaken she will accomplish, if it can be done by able, enlightened and persevering efforts. It is highly gratifying to know that other patriotic States have appointed commissioners to meet those of Virginia in council. When assembled, they will constitute a body entitled in an eminent degree to the confidence of the country.

The Federal assembly of Virginia have also resolved "that ex-President Tyler is hereby appointed by the concurrent vote of each branch of the General Assembly, a commissioner to the President of the United States, and Judge John Robertson is hereby appointed by a like vote a commissioner to the State of South Carolina and all other seceding States that have seceded, or shall secede, with instructions to respectfully request the President of the United States, and the authorities of such States to agree to abstain, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of this General Assembly, from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between the States and the Government of the United States."

However strong may be my desire to enter into such an agreement, I am convinced that I do not possess the power. Congress, and Congress alone, under the war-making power, can exercise the discretion of agreeing to abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between this and any other Government. It would therefore be a usurpation for the Executive to attempt to restrain their hands by an agreement in regard to matters over which he has no constitutional control.

If he were thus to act, they might pass laws which he would be forced to obey, though in conflict with his agreement.

Under existing circumstances my present actual power is confined within narrow limits. It is my duty at all times to defend and protect the Federal property within the seceding States, so far as this may be practicable, and especially to employ the constitutional means to protect the property of the United States, and to preserve the public of this the seat of the Federal Government. If the seceding States abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms, then the danger so much to be deprecated will no longer exist. Defence and not aggression has been the policy of the Administration from the beginning.

But whilst I can enter into no engagement such as that proposed, I cordially commend to Congress, with much confidence, that it will meet their approbation, to abstain from passing any law calculated to produce a collision of arms, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of the General Assembly of Virginia. I am one of those who will never despair of the Republic. I yet cherish the belief that the American people will perpetuate the union of the States on some terms just and honorable to all sections of the country.

I trust that the mediation of Virginia may be the destined means, under Providence, of accomplishing this inestimable benefit.

Glorious as are the memories of her past history, such an achievement, both in relation to her own fame and the welfare of the whole country, would surpass them all.

JAMES BUCHANAN.
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 28, 1861.

Secession Scripture.

The telegraph relates that the bust of John C. Calhoun, which has been placed at the right hand of the President's chair in the South Carolina Secession Convention, bears the following perversion of Scripture:

"That which is written, execute quickly; the day is far spent, the night is at hand."

Upon which the Cincinnati *Commercial* remarks that—"This reading the Bible backwards is quite in character for those who are taking a long step towards the dark ages. South Carolina piety has seceded from the established reading, which is: "The *night* is far spent, the *day* is at hand."

No wonder. They are fulfilling another Scripture, which says: "Ye love darkness rather than light, *because your deeds are evil.*"

And while we are upon the Scriptures, it is as well to observe that the first part of the above motto, "That which is written, execute quickly," is the secessionists' gloss of the words of Jesus to Judas Iscariot, on the night he betrayed him—"That thou doest, do quickly."

And, as if to complete the parallel, the Scripture goes on: "Judas, then, having received the sop, *went immediately out*, and it was night."

When traitors quote Scripture, how curiously it is that they providentially stumble on Judas Iscariot.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1861.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞Every Subscriber to The Globe is requested to act as Agent to extend its circulation and usefulness.☜

We are anxious to publish a first class newspaper, and with the assistance of our subscribers we know we can be put in possession of the means to do so. We want every subscriber to interest himself, not only in procuring for us additional patronage, but also in putting us in possession of all the local news of the county of interest to the general reader. A little effort on the part of all our patrons would be as much to their advantage as to ours, as with increased patronage we would be enabled to give a better paper. We cannot afford to put The Globe at less than $1.50 a year, and to enable us to deal honestly with all men we must demand the subscription yearly or half yearly in advance. Subscriptions can be sent to us through the mail at our risk, the Postmasters witnessing the same. We earnestly and most respectfully ask our friends to make an effort to increase our patronage.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Connected with The Globe, we have a Job Office furnished with a more extensive assortment of the latest style of types and materials than can be found in any other county town in the State. Our work compares favorably with any done in the cities. We have four presses, which enables us to put out all kinds of job work with dispatch and at reasonable prices.

To Correspondents.—C*****, and S. T. D., on file for next issue.

New Post Office.—A new Post Office has been established at Warm Springs, this county, and Mrs. Ann E. Rankin appointed P. M.

☞ The Rev. J. D. Bengles, of Philadelphia, will preach in the Baptist Church, in this place, on Sunday morning and evening next.

Sudden and Unexpected Death.—Mr. Joseph Cunningham, a young student at Law in the office of Scott, Brown & Corbin, died on Monday last from having swallowed a part of the "wish bone" of a chicken at the Warm Springs, on the Monday evening previous. He complained from the moment he got it into his throat, but the Doctors would not believe it, until he coughed it up on Sunday. Inflamation of the throat took place, and finally mortification, and on Monday morning he breathed his last. The Doctors say he had every symptom of pneumonia. He was kind, generous and was universally esteemed by those who knew him.

Deaths.—Andrew Allison, of Henderson township, died suddenly on Saturday night last. Wm. McMonegal, Esq., of Berree township, died on Saturday last.

☞ The Tribune, and The Old Franklin Almanacs, containing valuable information to the general reader, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ The fine sledding during the past week afforded the farmers a fine opportunity to bring in their grain.—Fisher & Son received during the week about four thousand bushels of wheat.

Variety Envelopes, containg a fine assortment of commercial and fancy note paper, letter and note envelopes, steel pens, etc., at wholesale prices, for 25 cents. Prepared and for sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

A New Style of Note Paper and Envelopes—"red, white and blue"—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Valentines!—A beautiful assortment of Sentimental Valentines, for young and old, now open, and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Broad Top in Motion.

The citizens of Carbon township assembled at Crawford School House on Saturday evening, February 2d. Samuel Brooks Esq., was called to the chair. Richard Owen and Joseph Diggens were elected Vice Presidents, and J. Addison Moore and M. Barry secretaries. On motion, the Chair appointed a committee of three to draft a memorial to Congress, expressing the sense of the meeting on our National troubles.

Messrs. M. Barry, Levi Evans, and Edward McHugh composed that committee and reported a memorial, asking Congress "to allay if possible the present political excitement by the passage of the Crittenden Border States or any other compromise measure calculated to adjust our present difficulties."

Dr. C. W. Moore, Levi Evans, Edward McHugh, and A. W. Evans spoke on the necessity of some early solution of our country's difficulties. The meeting, composed of all political parties, unanimously adopted the Memorial, after which 130 signed it. On motion, it was agreed, that the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the *Globe* and *Journal & American*. The meeting adjourned *sine die*.

SAMUEL BROOKS, Pres't.

J. Addison Moore,
Michael Barry, } *Sec'y.*

☞ A very amusing paragraph is to be found in the remarks of Hon. Robert McLane, of Maryland, at the Baltimore Secession meeting on Friday evening last, as reported in the Baltimore *Sun* of Saturday morning, which is as follows:

"By the living God, fellow-countrymen, the Susquehanna must be the boundary. They had spoken of the Potomac, but the Susquehanna shall run red with blood before it shall be crossed. Shall it be said in Boston, in New York, the broad West, for our children are there, that the Potomac shall be the line? [Cries of 'No.'] I will pledge my life and heart to march with you to the Susquehanna. [Cheers] For what? To prevent a single human being from crossing into Maryland to execute the laws of the United States against a seceding State."

The Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

The following bill was introduced in the House of Representatives on Thursday, by Mr. Ball, of Erie.

Be it enacted, &c., that the corporate name and title of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad be, and the same is hereby changed, to that of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, by which name and under which title the said company shall hereafter be managed and conducted, with the same effect as if the name therof had not been changed.

Section 2. That said Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company be, and is hereby authorized to execute and issue under its corporate seal, five thousand bonds not exceeding in amount the aggregate sum of £1,000,000 sterling money of Great Britain, or $5,000,000 lawful money of the United States; any number or all of which may be issued for £200 each, sterling money aforesaid, and any number or all of which for $1000 each, payable in twenty years from the date thereof. The said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and shall not be subject to taxation; and as security for the payment of principal and interest of said bonds, the said company is hereby authorized to execute in trust, under its corporate seal, a mortgage of the whole line of its Railroad, finished, unfinished, or to be finished, from Sunbury to Erie harbor, and its appurtenances, including all locomotives and cars which may at any time be placed thereon, together with all its real estate, rights, liberties, privileges and franchises—which said mortgage shall be delivered to the trustees herein named, and recorded in the several counties in which the property therein described, or any part thereof, may be situate, and shall thereupon be and remain the first mortgage on all property therein described until fully satisfied, except as to that part of the road of said company which extends from Sunbury to Williamsport, on which a mortgage for $100,000 now exists.

Section 3. That said Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company be, and is hereby authorized to execute, under its corporate seal forty bonds for $100,000 each, payable in forty years from the date thereof, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. from and after Jan. 1st, 1872, and secure the payment thereof by a mortgage to be executed to the Commonwealth of the whole line of railroad, finished, unfinished, or to be finished, from Williamsport to the harbor of Erie, and all the real estate, rights, privileges and franchises of the said Company, which said mortgage shall be deposited in the office of the State Treasurer, and shall thereupon be and remain the second mortgage on all the property therein described until fully satisfied, and the said Company may deliver the said forty bonds to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in payment of all the five per cent. bonds of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company now owned by the State; and upon such payment being made, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to cancel and surrender the said five per cent. bonds to the said Company, and it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer forthwith to cancel and surrender all the five per cent. bonds now owned by the said Company deposited in the Treasurer's office, under the provisions of the act for the sale of the State Canals, approved the 21st of April, 1858.

Section 4. That upon presentation to the Trustees of the Mortgage for $7,000,000 duly executed under the provisions of the said act for the sale of the State Canals, of all the five per cent. bonds cancelled or paid, the payment whereof was intended to be secured by the said mortgage, it shall be the duty of the said Trustees to enter *satisfaction on the record thereof*, and cancel and surrender the same to the said Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.

Starvation in Kansas.

Measures for the Relief of the Sufferers.

Atchison, Feb. 2.—Messrs. Hyatt and Arney have had a conference with Gov. Pomeroy, and have decided to establish relief depots at three prominent points in the State, as the only way to reach the sufferers in the distant settlements. The statements taken yesterday by Mr. Hyatt from the lips of some of them show that the worst has not yet been felt. The calamity becomes hourly greater—forty thousand of the people need aid now, and the number is increasing hourly. Mr. Hyatt has written a letter to the Kansas Legislature urging the propriety of immediately addressing a memorial to the Legislatures of the several States. Judge Arney proceeds at once into the establishment of the relief depots. By personal inspection on the railroad from Mendota to Atchison, he finds over eighty car loads of provisions between those places, which added to the previous relief received, makes nearly four million pounds, all told, that have been sent to the famished. But this is only about one-fifth of the relief that will be needed, and if the country does not contribute seed for the people to plant, even this relief will be insufficient. Gov. Pomeroy's funds are nearly exhausted in paying the freights to Atchison, and more money is greatly needed.

Mr. Arney will return to Mendota, and then continue his efforts with the State Legislature for means to purchase seed wheat, for which over 100,000 bushels at least will be needed.

What is Treason?—In the whisky insurrection it was decided that "An insurrection, committing acts of violence in arms with a view to render void an act of Congress, or to prevent its execution by force and intimidation, is a levying war against the United States."

In the case of Burr's insurrection, it was decided that when a body of men are assembled for the purpose of making war against the Government, and are in condition to make that war, the assemblage is an act levying war. If men be enlisted, and marched and prepared for battle, though they do not arm for action, yet it is an overt act of levying war. So also is cruising in a warlike form; and not only the persons who bear arms, but those who assist otherwise are included among those levying war.—*Chicago Democrat.*

☞ The best and greatest variety of pocket memorandum books, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Border State Propositions.

We again publish the propositions of the border States. While none of the compromises yet offered, exactly agree with our notion, yet we are willing to sacrifice our party notions for the sake of our country and humanity. *Our country before men or parties.* Persons talk a great deal about their principles, but there is no principle worth speaking of but the principle that will save our nation from destruction, and our people from war and starvation. The following are the *Propositions*:

1. Recommending the repeal of all the Personal Liberty bills.
2. That the Fugitive Slave law be amended for the preventing of kidnapping, and so as to provide for the equalization of the Commissioners' fees, &c.
3. That the Constitution be so amended as to prohibit any interference with slavery in any of the States where it now exists.
4. That Congress shall not abolish Slavery in the Southern dockyards, arsenals, &c., nor in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Maryland, and the consent of the inhabitants of the District nor without compensation.
5. That Congress shall not interfere with the inter-State slave-trade.
6. That there shall be a perpetual prohibition of the African slave-trade
7. That the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes shall be run through all the existing territory of the United States; that in all of that line Slavery shall be prohibited, and that South of that line neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislatures shall hereafter pass any law abolishing, prohibiting, or in manner interfering with African slavery, and that when any territory containing a sufficient population for one member of Congress in any area of 60,000 square miles, shall apply for admission as a State, it shall be admitted, with or without Slavery as its Constitution may determine.

Destitution in London.—*Serious Bread Riots.*—The London *Mercantile Gazette* of the 17th ultimo, gives the following account of serious bread riots in that city:

"Owing to the continuance of the frost, and all out-door labor being stopped, the distress and suffering in the metropolis, particularly among the dock laborers, bricklayers, masons and laboring classes at the east end, are truly horrible. Throughout the day thousands congregate about the approaches of the different work-houses and unions, seeking relief, but it has been impossible for the officers to supply one third that applied. This led to considerable dissatisfaction, and hundreds have perambulated the streets asking alms of the inhabitants and the passers-by.

On Tuesday night much alarm was produced by an attack made on a large number of bakers' shops in the vicinity of the Whitechapel road and Commercial road, east. They were surrounded by a mob of about thirty or forty in number, who cleared the shops of the bread they contained and then decamped. Last night, however, affairs assumed a more threatening character, and acts of violence were committed. By some means it became known, in the course of the afternoon, that the dock laborers intended to visit Whitechapel in a mass as soon as dusk set in, and that an attack would be made on the provision shops in that locality. This led to a general shutting up of the shops throughout the East End—a precaution highly necessary, for between 7 and 9 o'clock, thousands congregated in the principal streets, and proceeded in a body from street to street. An attack was made upon many of the baker shops and eating houses, and every morsel of food was carried away. A great many thieves and dissipated characters mingled with the mob, and many serious acts of violence were committed. The mounted police of the district were present, but it was impossible for them to act against so large a body of people. To-night another attack is apprehended, and much excitement exists. The streets are thronged with groups of the unemployed, seeking relief of the passers-by."

Forty Men Lost in the Snow.—An English journal says: "Perhaps no more severe weather was ever experienced on the Yorkshire moors than that which prevailed during the past week. The snow storms were continuous and heavy, occasionally attended with thunder, and in some of the valleys the drifts of snow are still twenty feet deep. All traffic was stopped, and the partridges and grouse were driven off the moors by scores, and were picked up in the streets of Malton half dead with cold and hunger. Vast numbers of crows and other birds are found dead. The works on the Rosedale railway, now in course of formation, have been entirely suspended, and the laborers reduced to great distress. Forty of these men were driven from the works to seek shelter at the Esklitt Huts, on the bleak moors, where it seems they were snown over and could not escape. Their continued absence caused a search party to set off over the moors, and by dint of great labor a passage was made to the huts, where, on the door being opened, the poor fellows were found in a very exhausted condition. They had been prisoners for two days and nights, and had eaten their last provisions and used their last fuel."

Oil Excitement in Beaver County.—The oil excitement has reached Beaver county, and seems to take precedence of everything else there now.—In Green township, some twenty companies have been formed, and work will be commenced at once. Hookstown is in a blaze of excitement.—Freedom has been all aglow for some time. Rochester gives evident signs of being bored. New Brighton, forgetful alike of her car factory and her great water power, goes off in the pursuit of oil. And last, though not least, steady old Beaver is actually getting excited—in fact, Beaver county is to be thoroughly perforated. At Old Brighton, the Hazen farm has been purchased and a well commenced, but as yet they have to be content with surface indications. In Rochester there is one very large well in operation and several others in expectation. On Lacock's run there are four—on Dutchman's run, one—on Crow's run, one or two, which are yielding great quantities—at Industry five or six—at Smith's Ferry about a dozen, for one of which the lessee has just refused forty thousand dollars.

South Carolina.

Rumored Reinforcement of Fort Sumter.

[From the New York Times.]

Washington, Sunday, Feb. 3.—I have information which, though not official, leaves very little doubt on my mind that *Fort Sumter has been actually reinforced*, in spite of the vigilance of the Charleston volunteers. I think it will turn out that the steamer Brooklyn took some three hundred soldiers and ten or twelve officers to the entrance of Charleston harbor, and that in the night time they rowed in small boats and muffled oars, past the batteries on Morris Island and Fort Moultrie, and are now inside of Fort Sumter.

You may remember that the people of Charleston were greatly excited a fortnight since, by the report that a war steamer, supposed to be the Brooklyn, was lying off the harbor; but as nothing was heard of her, it was supposed she had proceeded to Fort Pickens. There was a story also of small boats having been seen in the neighborhood of Fort Sumter, and it was sagaciously supposed they were sent out to examine the batteries on Morris Island.

RUMORS OF WAR.

There is a current rumor about town, to-night, that an attack has been made on Fort Sumter. No despatches have been made on Fort Sumter. No despatches have been received for three days past by the War Department from Maj. Anderson, and this, just after the report which I sent you a few evenings since, of an intention to attack the fort on the part of the State troops, seems to give strong grounds for the fears entertained here to-night. If true, this move is made to prevent the possibility of the Convention, which meets to-morrow, or Congress taking any further steps towards the adjustment of the present difficulties. I have conversed with several leading men of the South, and some Administration officials, who say that if an attack has not been made, it will be as soon as word is received from the managers here. Some of the Republicans, however, think these reports, as well as the fresh excitements concerning the danger of the District and Capital, are only schemes to help on speedy compromise measures.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Monday, Feb. 4.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5,75@6,75
Common and Superfine	$5,15@5,37
Rye Flour	$4.00
Corn Meal	$3,00
Extra White Wheat	$1,30@1,50
Fair and Prime Red	$1,27@1,29
Rye	73c
Corn, prime Yellow	59@70
Oats	33½
Clovrseed, ℔ 64 lbs	$4.75@5,25
Timothy	$2,25@2,50

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat,	$1.00@1.10	Eggs,	12½
Rye,	50	Tallow,	12½
Corn,	55	Lard,	10
Oats,	25	Bacon,	10
Flaxseed,	1.00	Ham,	12½
Cloverseed,	4.50	Shoulder,	10
Dried Apples,	1 50	Butter,	16

MARRIED,

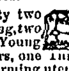
On the 31st of Jan. 1861, by Rev. S. L. M. Conser, Mr. Thomas Enyeart, of Blair Co., and Miss Rebecca P. Given, of Huntingdon Co.

With the above notice we received a large delicious cake. We want no better evidense that the happy couple intend to stand by the union, secured by a generous and agreeable compromise, than their liberal kindness to the printer. May they live to a ripe old age, enjoy *all* the comforts of this world, and then depart in peace.

On the same day, by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. David G. Hileman and Miss Margaret M. daughter of Joseph Isenberg, Esq, all of Morris tp.

PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence in Henderson township,

ON FRIDAY THE 22d FEB. 1861.



The following personal property two Colts, *two years old in the spring*, two Milch Cows, and several head of Young Cattle. Wagon and Hay Ladders, one Threshing Machine, Plows, Harrows, and other farming utensils.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock on said day, when terms will be made known by JACOB HETRICK.

Feb. 6, 1861.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that application will be made to the *Legislature of Pennsylvania*, at its present Session, for the passage of "An Act to Incorporate the Powelton Coal and Iron Company," empowering said company to hold lands, &c., in Bedford and Huntingdon counties; and that the names of the corporators in said company will be

FRANCIS JORDAN, SAMUEL J. REEVES,
THOS. BIDDLE, ROBERT HARE POWELL,
CHAS. D. BRODHEAD, WM. H. HARNED.

Feb. 6, 1861.-2t.

NOTICE.—All persons interested are hereby notified that at the present Session of the Legislature of Penn'a., an application will be made for the passage of an Act of Assembly to be entitled "An Act to incorporate the Glamergan Iron Company," giving such company the privilege of holding lands in Huntingdon and Bedford counties, and of carrying on the business of manufacturing iron therein, in which bill the undersigned will be the Corporators named.

CHARLES WOOD, SAML. ISETT,
R. B. WIGTON, WM. P. ORBISON,
JNO. FULTON, L. T. WATTSON.

Feb. 6, 1861.-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon co., to distribute the balance in the hands of Henry Brewster and Jesse Hollingsworth, Administrators of the Hon. John Brewster, late of the borough of Shirleysburg, dec'd, hereby *gives notice that he* will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on *Thursday the 28th day of February next*, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims against said fund, or be forever debarred from coming in upon the same—the said fund being the balance on their partial Administration account.

THEODORE H. CREMER, Auditor.

Huntingdon, Feb. 6, 1861.-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the the fund in the hands of John C. Watson, sheriff, from the sale of the personal estate of *David Wright*, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on *Friday the 1st day of March next*, at 10 o'block, A. M, for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons are required to present their claims against the said fund or be forever declared from coming in upon the same.

THEODORE H. CREMER. Auditor.

Huntingdon, Feb. 6, 1861.-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOEICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of John C. Watson, Esq., Sheriff, arising from the sale of the personal property of David Grove, hereby gives notice that he will attend, at his office in Huntingdon, on Friday, the 1st of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons are required to present their claims against said fund, or be forever debarred from coming in upon the same.

THEODORE H. CREMER. Auditor.

Huntingdon, Feb. 6, 1861.-4t.

GRAND MILITARY & CITIZENS' UNION BALL,

IN HONOR OF

MAJOR ROBERT ANDERSON,

The Hero of Fort Sumter,

At the Court House, in Huntingdon,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1861.

TICKETS:—CITIZENS' TICKETS, $1.00
MILITARY " 50

The services of the "Excelsior Cornet Band," and the "Continental String Band" have been secured for the occasion.

☞ There will be a Grand Display of FIREWORKS on that evening. Tickets can be procured of the undersigned.

E. C. SUMMERS, Manager.

Huntingdon, Jan. 30, 1861.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY,

from the 3d day of January 1860, to the 7th day of January 1861, including both days.

RECEIPTS.

1851. Charles Green, West,	$2 97	
1853, Luke Voorhees, Henderson,	131 89	
1855. John Thompson, Walker,	97 34	
1856. Solomon Hamer, Jackson,	46 95	
1857. Joseph Park, Clay,	5 60	
" William Johns, Cromwell,	30 00	
" George Miller, Oneida,	159 86	
" James G. Doyle, Shirley,	58 83	
" Joshua Johns, Springfield,	7 84	
1858. Wm. Walker, Alexandria,	38 77	
" John S. Gehrett, Cassville,	6 76	
" George D. Hudson, Clay,	144 65	
" Joseph Cornelius, Cromwell,	169 50	
" William McClain, Dublin,	90 13	
" Jacob Hallman, Henderson,	24 79	
" Peter Swoope, Huntingdon,	10 60	
" Samuel Steffey, Jackson,	290 00	
" Nathaniel Lytle, Morris,	648 74	
" Daniel Knode, Porter,	203 73	
" David Aurandt, Tod,	355 00	
" Henry Swoope, Walker,	120 67	$2641 42
1859. William Kemp, Alexandria,	252 50	
" Samuel Myton, Barree,	974 58	
" James K. Hampson, Brady.	299 61	
" John R. Gosnell, Cass,	255 10	
" Nicholas Corbin, Cassville,	49 36	
" Joseph Diggins, Carbon,	490 21	
" Benedict Stevens, Clay,	332 59	
" James Baker Esq., Cromwell,	821 03	
" John Ebberts, Franklin,	1657 81	
" Elisha Shoemaker, Henderson,	274 50	
" John Rothrock, Hopewell,	140 00	
" A. S. Harrison, Huntingdon,	731 70	
" John Oaks, Jackson,	1027 28	
" John R. Dean, Juniata,	180 25	
" Perry Moore, Morris,	991 40	
" John Logan, Oneida,	164 63	
" John Householder, Penn,	507 23	
" Robert Laird, Porter,	1421 19	
" David Parsons, Tell,	335 51	
" Isaac Curfman, Tod,	330 13	
" John Eby, Shirley,	1173 12	
" George Leas, Shirleysburg,	90 49	
" Moses Hamer, Walker,	506 21	
" Peter H. Burket, Warriorsmark,	923 82	
" R. M. Cunningham, West,	1403 87	
" John Gayton, Union,	192 53	
" James Harper, Dublin,	473 39	
" Jacob Baker, Springfield,	253 38	16313 31
1860. William Walker, Alexandria,	200 45	
" Samuel W. Myton, Barree,	235 00	
" Isaac Wolverton, Brady,	189 45	
" Joseph P. Curfman, Cass,	132 00	
" Austin Green, Cassville,	40 00	
" Jesse Cook, Carbon,	88 57	
" G. H. Stevens, Clay,	84 29	
" Frederick Harmon, Cromwell,	48 00	
" Daniel Conrad, Franklin,	563 15	
" Jacob Hetrick, Henderson,	188 35	
" Wm. K. Rahm, Huntingdon,	1318 78	
" Henry Lee, Jackson,	315 00	
" Levi Ridenour, Juniata,	80 00	
" Wm. Hileman, Morris,	250 00	
" John P. Stewart, Oneida,	72 58	
" Wm. Dean, Penn,	390 00	
" R. A. Laird, Porter,	150 00	
" John Silverthorn, Tell,	107 90	
" Jacob Elias, Tod,	130 09	
" George Smelker, Shirley,	300 23	
" W. A. Fraker, Shirleysburg,	47 21	
" Jonas Buckwalter, Walker,	825 00	
" John R. Thompson, Warriorsmark,	405 00	
" Henry Neff, West,	146 65	
" Thomas Irvin, Union,	205 98	
" Jacob E. Bare, Springfield,	60 00	6079 62
Received on unseated lands,	487 12	
School tax on " "	279 43	
Road " " "	192 45	959 00
Redemption money paid in,		242 00
On judgment against Charles Cowden,		450 13
Fines and Jury fees rec'd from Sheriff,		51 00
Rec'd on Com'th Cases Fines and costs		
N. Peightal,	16 50	
John Snyder,	12 61	
George Jones,	52 50	
J. Love Esq,	4 67	
Sundry persons.	13 00	
R. Stewart Esq.,	1 32	
George Africa,	27 00	
A. W. Swoope Esq.,	1 34	
Kinney, Long & Parks,	25 08	
John Hall,	14 60	
George Harvey,	8 50	
John Baker,	15 00	
C. Sankey.	1 08	192 60
Rent for use of Court House,		61 50
H. W. Miller for old stove,		5 00
Proceeds of an estray,		2 80
Military Auditors for T. P. Love,		10 00
Balance due Treasurer,		1243 89
		$28256 13

EXPENDITURES:

Attorney Gen. Prothonotary, Sheriff and witness fees on Commonwealth prosecutions,		$1262 61
Constables making returns and election fees,		411 61
Grand and Traverse Jurors, Constables, Crier and Tipstaff,		2213 51
Judges, Inspectors & Clerks of Elections,		1080 90
Inquisitions on dead bodies,		168 61
Wild Cat and Fox scalps,		386 50
Road and Bridge views,		436 00
Road Damages, Basil Armes,	$9 16	
" H. C. Cremer,	100 00	109 16
Assessors orders,		370 62
Bridges, Building at McAlevy's Fort,	620 00	
" " Shade Creek,	146 83	
" " Spring Creek,	300 00	
" " Shaver's Creek,	91 90	
" " Mill Creek,	50 00	1208 82
" Repairing at Drakes Ferry,	759 99	
" " Union Furnace,	153 75	
" " Hawn's,	79 56	993 30
Repairs at court house and jail,		285 59
Fuel " " "		233 50
Paid on iron fence at court house,		200 00
" for pavement " "		141 87
" for Gas " "		60 95
" on County bonds,	1512 68	
" Interest on do.,	440 43	1953 11
Judgment paid F. H. Lane,		4782 54
D. Caldwell indexing Qr. Session docket,	150 00	
" removing papers Prty's Office,	95 00	
" fees as Prot'y, Cl'k of Sessions,	85 31	230 31
Seals and presses for public offices,	91 50	
Books and stationery " "	62 04	
Postage,	47 02	200 56
Sheriff Miller, in full for boarding prisoners conveying convicts to penitentiary, &c.,		151 98
Sheriff Watson, on account for do,		462 70
" Miller costs on executions stayed by Commissioners,		18 30
Dr. Dorsey, medical attendance on pris.,		50 75
Printing for County:		
Nash & Whittaker,	142 75	
Wm. Lewis,	83 25	
Wm. Brewster,	2 50	
John Lutz,	23 50	252 00
Western Penitentiary, keeping convicts,		181 20
Merchandise for court house and jail,		38 72
Washing for prisoners,	20 00	
Cleaning court house,	25 00	45 00
Redemption money paid out,		167 54
County Auditors—T. W. Graffius,	16 50	
Israel Graffius,	18 00	
Wm. L. Cunningham,	19 50	
Clerk H. W. Miller,	10 00	64 00
J. S. Stewart, auditing Prot'y's & Reg. act.,		6 00
Commissioners—H. L. McCarthy, in full,	47 50	
G. W. Mattern,	86 50	
John Flenner,	158 50	
M. F. Campbell,	165 73	458 23
Clerk of Commissioners in full for 1859,	150 00	
" " on account for 1860,	330 00	480 00
Expenses of Com'rs visiting bridges,		35 70
Agricultural Society,		100 00
Refunding orders,		119 43
Jno Reed, Esq., Atty for Comrs in full '59,	25 00	
" on account for 1860,	30 00	55 00
" per centage on money collected,		81 62
School tax on unseated land,	69 45	
Road " " "	72 05	141 50
Treasurer of Hunt. Co. Poor House,		7799 62
Treasurers commission on $54451 60 at 1½ per cent.		816 77
		$27256 13

In testimony of the correctness of the above, we hereunto subscribe our names and affix the seal of said county this 7th day of January, 1861.

JOHN FLENNER,
M. F. CAMPBELL,
JOHN CUMMINS, } Commissioners.

Attest Henry W. Miller, Clerk.

We the undersigned Auditors of Huntingdon county, Pa., elected and sworn according to law, report that we met, did audit, settle and adjust, according to law, the accounts of H. T. White, Esq, Treasurer of the county of *Huntingdon, and the orders of the Commissioners* and the receipts of the same, for and during the past year, and find a balance due H. T. White, Treasurer, of one thousand two hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-nine cents.

Given under our hands at the Commissioners' Office, in the borough of Huntingdon, the 7th day of January, 1861.

T. W. GRAFFIUS,
WM. L CUNNINGHAM,
HORATIO G. FISHER, } Auditors.

Feb. 6, 1861.-4t.

STEWARD'S STATEMENT—JOHN

Thompson, Steward, in account with Huntingdon County Alms House, from Jan. 5th, 1860, to January 2d, 1861, inclusive:

DR. To County Treasurer for amount drawn	$1129 08
Error discovered in last settlement,	37
Levi Evans for his note,	12 39
John Hicks for his note one yoke oxen,	75 00
J. McElwee, do do	9 00
Wm. Piper, do do	28 50
Wm. Glasgow; do do	42 29
Wm. Skinner, do one horse sold him,	150 00
Cumberland county Alms House cash received,	31 50
Thomas McGarvey, for his note,	6 00
J. Gilleland, do,	75 00
R. P. Moore, one horse sold him,	140 00
D. Clarkson, cash paid, Ammerman case,	27 50
	1726 63

CR. *By Sundry Expenditures for use of House.*

Monthly Statemene No. 1, January.

By removing Maria Duncan to Juniata county,	$6 25
Attendance at Huntingdon 5 days annual settlement,	3 75
Sending off sundry paupers,	4 75
Iungerick & Smith, for groceries,	18 75
Abram Lewis, for camphene,	5 00
Traveling expenses during month, out door business,	5 30
Cash paid for sundry incidental expenses,	4 05
Statement No. 2. February.	
J. Ricketts, for plastering,	2 00
Stark & Co., grocery bill,	105 00
J. C. Sechler, freight on groceries,	16 23
Removing J. Finbaugh to house,	3 50
Sending off sundry paupers,	1 00
Cash paid for sundry incidental expenses,	4 42
Statement No. 3. March.	
Expenses going to Huntingdon,	1 50
Removing Susan Bolinger,	3 25
C. E. Fraker, for stage fare paid,	1 37
Expenses going to Warriorsmark on Russell case,	4 52
J. C. Sechler, for freight paid,	1 10
Expenses attending Russel family, Murrats case, &c.,	6 53
Cash paid for bottle Cherry Pectoral,	1 00
Sending off paupers,	2 00
Traveling expenses going to Scottsville,	37
Incidental expenses during the month,	4 63
Statement No. 4. April.	
Going to Hatfield's forge, Ayers case,	2 58
A. Price, for potatoes,	2 25
Going to Huntingdon twice,	1 95
Wm. Lyons, for order, cork leg case,	80 00
Sending off paupers,	2 16
Traveling expenses,	47
Incidental expenses,	2 15
Statement No. 5. May.	
Going to Huntingdon twice,	2 15
Removing Joseph Henry from Tyrone,	2 85
James Bell for cash paid him,	4 50
Cash paid Colbert and family to leave,	15 90
Incidental expenses during the month,	1 65
Statement No. 6. June.	
Going to McConnellstown, on R. Chaney case,	2 50
Weaver & Graham, for cash paid per receipt,	45 46
Elizabeth Zilch for rent paid her,	1 50
J. C. Sechler railroad fare, for sending off paupers,	5 00
do for feight &c.,	8 17
W. A. & L. Shumway, for merchandize per receipt,	106 50
Going to Huntingdon,	1 40
Incidental expenses during the month	3 14
Statement No. 7. July.	
Going to Marklesburg, Elizabeth Fry case,	4 25
Thomas J. Briggs cash paid for labor,	7 55
Statement Nos. 8 and 9. August and September.	
Going to Huntingdon &c,	1 70
Going to Broad Top,	6 45
Mrs. Brindle, for ashes &c,	1 62
Going to Huntingdon,	1 95
Incidental expenditures,	2 54
Statement No. 10. October.	
Going to Huntingdon,	2 20
Cash paid for horse, buggy and assistance,	1 50
Going to Patterson,	2 70
Cash paid J. Carothers for 100 bushels wheat,	110 00
Sending off pauper,	25
Incidental expenses,	94
Statement No. 11. November.	
T. P. McNite, for postage stamps,	2 22
J. C. Sechler, fare &c., P. Railroad,	9 12
Attendance at court with 3 girls,	5 30
Pennsylvania R. Road, for removing paupers to Phil.	10 60
Cash paid expenses on return,	7 30
Removing Mrs. Wilson to Harrisburg,	3 60
Going to Nossville, T. Murry case,	2 00
J. S. Miller, *for keeping two paupers,*	2 50
Incidental during month,	2 20
Statement No. 12. December.	
Removing Terrance Murry to house,	1 25
Going to Huntingdon,	1 50
T. Sylvester, for cash paid,	10 00
T. P. McNite, for postage stamps,	75
Cash paid for ashes and cabbage plants,	1 25
Sending off paupers,	60
Philip Crouse, for tavern bill, per M. Digman,	62
Sundries.	
Levi Evans, for his note lifted by Directors,	12 39
T. McGarvey, for his note in part,	39 45
J. Hicks, for his note returned not collected,	75 00
J. McAlwee, do do	9 00
Wm. Piper, do do	28 50
Wm. Glasgaw, do do	42 29
J. Gilliland, do do	6 00
H. T. White, order in his hands not appropriated,	412 47
Salary as Steward,	400 00
	$1726 63

In testimony of the correctness of the above account and statement, we do hereunto set our hands this 2d day of January, A. D. 1861.

D. CLARKSON,
WILLIAM MOORE,
SAMUEL PEIGHTAL.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of the Huntingdon County Alms House from Jan. 5, 1860 to Jan. 2. 1861, inclusive.

DR. RECEIPTS:

To Co. Treasurer for amount drawn on orders,	$8175 09
John Thompson, Steward, for sundries,	597 55
	$8773 64

CR. EXPENDITURES,

Expended for use of Farm. File F.

By Israel Baker, for one horse,	No. 1,	$115 00
W. P. Harris, difference in swap of horses,	2,	50 00
John Long, school tax and costs,	3,	20 83
Henry Myers, smithing,	4 & 5,	77 91
John Wicks, do., including new wagon,	6 & 7,	128 97
J. Briggs, repairing and work on farm,	8 & 9,	21 41
T. J. Briggs, for work on farm,	10 & 11,	18 07
W. C. Briggs, do	12,	6 64
Abram Carothers, one plow,	13,	7 00
Fred. Gluck, 15 bushels seed wheat,	14,	18 75
R. A. Miller, 14 bushels superior do	15,	28 00
Sundry persons for sundries.	16 to 20,	15 10
Perry Harris, wages as farmer, balance,	21,	201 43
S. F. Thompson, sundry work on farm,	22,	21 25
		736 00

Merchandise. File M.

By Wm. B. Leas, for merchandise,		No. 1 to 4,	183 01
W. A. Fraker,	do	5 to 8,	119 82
W. H. Brewster,	do	9 to 11,	125 07
Foust & Etnier,	do	12 to 16,	50 95
P. M. Bare,	do	17 to 20,	170 50
Wm. Johnson,	do	21 & 22,	51 22
John K. Lutz,	do	23,	21 83
George McLaughlin,	do	24,	15 37
Thomas E. Orbison,	do	25.	11 96
S. Cresswell & Son.	do	26,	4 58
David Etnier,	do	27,	3 12
W. & J. Carmon,	do	28,	1 25
			767 68

Provisions. File P.

John Jacobs, for beef and pork,	No. 1 to 3,	78 16
J. Jacobs & Co., butchers' meat,	4,	17 19
Thomas McGarvey, do	5,	13 97
W. H. Johnson, do	6,	11 10
Abram Carothers, wheat and corn,	7 & 8,	57 45
do beef and corn,	9,	52 07
S. R. Douglas, wheat and corn,	10 & 11,	78 37
Samuel Lutz, 100 4-5 bushels wheat,	12,	113 39
Samuel Bowman, 100 do	13,	110 00
Adam Heiffner, 90 do	14,	101 25
Joseph Price, 3 stock steers,	15,	72 50
David Boyer, 1136 lbs pork,	16,	68 16
George Swartz, 57 9-60 bushels wheat,	17,	62 86
George Eby, wheat and buckwheat,	18,	58 75
Isaac Rorer, 50 bushels wheat,	19,	55 62
John Enyeart, 45 do	20,	50 62
A. Heiffner, wheat and corn,	21,	50 60
James Hileman, beeves and sheep,	22,	41 75
Wm. McGarvey, 29 bushels wheat.	23,	33 62
John Swine, 25 do	24,	32 25
Joseph Rhodes, 7½ do	25,	7 50
Catharine E. Fraker, 57 lbs. bacon,	26,	7 12
M. J. McKinnon, 32 lbs. do	27,	4 00
Jonathan Carothers, balance on wheat,	28,	6 32
James Lane, 96 lbs beef,	29,	3 84
R. Ashman, 9768 lbs pork, 3387 lbs beef,	30,	541 56
		1729 02

Out Door Paupers. File O. D.

B. X. Blair, keeping W. Hockenberry,	No. 1 to 12,	78 00
J. K. Thompson, do Mrs. Arnold,	13 to 24,	98 00
G. Shultzberger do S. Shultzberger,	25 to 36,	52 00
D. Megahan do Rebecca Chaney,	37 to 48,	94 87
R. Daughenbaugh do S. Daughenbaugh,	49 to 60,	52 00
T. Creswell do Margaret Creswell,	61 to 72,	52 00
Wm. Cornelius do John Beard,	73 to 84,	58 50
A. W. Benedict do Ann Martin,	85 to 96,	65 00
Delia Houck do Edith Pright,	97 to 107,	52 00
T. H. Cremer do Em. Munets,	108 to 115,	50 63
Wm. Martin do Mary Martin,	116 to 122,	22 50
Joseph Beaty do Newton Corbin,	123 to 128,	15 00
W. B. Leas do Gunsaul and Beaty,	129 to 134,	42 25
John Huyett do Wm. McPherran,	135 to 138,	108 30
John Oaks do P. Bush and wife,	139 to 142,	138 00
B. F. Patton do H. Russell and family,	143 to 145	58 00
J. W. Mattern do Mrs. Wharton,	146 to 147	61 00
M. Starr do Davis and Gamble,	148 to 151,	99 00
Jacob Fry do Elizabeth Fry,	152 to 155,	22 00
W. Moore do Hamilton and Davis,	156 to 158,	19 80
do do clothing,	159,	11 53
J. Stinson allowance at sundry times,	160 to 163,	16 00
D. Snare relief furnished sundry cases,	164 to 172,	80 41
I Starr keeping Sarah Welch,	173 to 175,	13 00
J. Donaldson do G. Warring,	176 to 177,	17 00
P. M. Bare do Mat Robley,	178 & 179,	12 00
M. A. Temple do J. Finbaugh,	180 & 181,	36 23
Wm. Crotsley do J. Park, etc.,	182 & 183,	16 50
D. Blair furnishing sundry cases,	184 to 186,	9 75
Sundry persons coffins for out door p,	187 to 191,	21 00
John Carberry services per bill,	192,	37 50
Fisher & Son keeping Old Richard,	193,	36 00
S. Hatfield furnishing Charles Ayres,	194,	32 11
D. Blythe boarding Richard Bell,	195,	21 95
D. Homon attendance on J Henry,	196,	14 45
R. H. Powel sundries furnished out door p,	197,	13 72
Jacob Kling for boarding T. Murray,	198,	11 25
S. McPherran, services for Maria Murrets,	199,	10 00
George Eby, furnishing S. Campbell,	200,	10 69
J. J. Cox burying Wm. Pierce,	201,	7 00
Peter Swoope for sundry services,	202,	6 27
J. G. Stewart services for R. Walker,	203,	6 00
C. Decker do S. Boyers,	204,	7 75
Fisher & McMurtrie flour, Bell & Price,	205,	4 87
R. Ashman furnishing J. Banks,	206,	6 00
H. Henshey services for R. McDonald,	207,	7 00
C. Hoffman boarding Sarah Madden,	208,	6 00
A. Cissna boarding Susan Bolinger,	209,	6 25
Wm. McGinley attending J. Finbaugh,	210,	5 50
Geo. Smith flour for Mrs. Forner,	211,	2 00
J. Birkhemer attending J. Finbaugh,	212,	2 00
H. Savits boarding Jarah Boley,	213,	1 50
Elizabeth Shirk, do	214,	1 00

Sundry M. D's. medicine and attendance on Out Door Paupers.

By Dr. M. J. McKinnon medicine and attendance in sundry cases,	No. 215-18,	62 37
Dr H Orlady attending 2 cases,	219-20,	39 25
Dr J A Shade do 2 cases,	221-22,	34 25
Dr J F Kay do H Russel and family,	223-24,	27 50
Dr H L Brown do Richard Bell,	225-26,	20 00
Dr G W Huyett do 2 cases,	227-28,	15 00
Dr J M Gemmill do McLauglin,	229,	8 50
Dr J M Irwin do Ayres,	230,	7 00
Dr J H Flickinger do Joen Beatty,	231,	5 00
Dr T Harnish do Upsinger,	232,	12 00
Dr J S Griffith do Elizabeth Refner,	233,	2 50
Dr B D F Baird do Samuel Madden,	234,	13 00
Dr L F Bush do Daniel Banks,	235,	8 00
Dr J B Luden do James Cooney,	236,	35 00
Dr C W Moore do Richard Bell,	237,	47 50
Dr J F McVey, do James Henry,	238,	10 00
Dr G W Thompson do R Walker,	239,	4 00
Dr A P Caldwell do R McDonald,	240,	5 00
Sundry persons sundry out door charg.,	241 to 254,	37 40
		2120 50

Removal and Delivery. File R.

H Cramer delivering sundry paupers,	No. 1 to 3	21 40
J H Lightner official fees,	4 & 5,	5 80
G G Tate removing out door paupers,	6 to 8,	40 80
Adam Warfel official fees,	9 & 10,	3 00
Jacob Gherret deliver'g sundry paupers,	11 & 12,	13 90
P Green for delivering one pauper,	13,	5 55
Wm Heeter do one do	14,	6 30
Thos Carberry do one do	15,	7 42
J M Piper do one do	16,	6 70
Samuel Coen do four do	17,	13 52
Wm Bice do one do	18,	8 70
Jacob Porter do one do	19,	4 70
A M Evans do one do	20,	4 50
Joseph Parks do one do	21,	3 30
J P Dunn do one do	22,	2 20
J Cremer do one do	23,	3 30
D Yingling do one do	24,	1 05
E McNeal do one do	25,	1 00
W A Jamison assisting Steward,	26,	6 00
C E Fraker for tavern bill,	27,	1 25
Sundry Justices for official fees	28 to 33	14 76
		175 16

Incidental and Miscellaneous. File I.

M. S. Harrison, tin ware and repair,	No. 1 to 3,	62 98
Abram Lewis, for sundries,	4 & 5,	42 98
J. C. Sechler, for railroad charges,	6 & 7,	21 01
David Harvey, shoemaking &c.,	8 to 11,	13 24
Jacob Snyder, do	12 to 15,	21 27
Adam Bryan, do	16 & 17,	9 39
Peter Myers, for tailoring,	18 & 19,	6 50
A. A. Shannon, repairing harness,	20 to 22,	8 80
McKinnon & McNite, for drugs,	23 to 24,	4 17
J. Lutz, for wheat, printing and pills,	25 to 26,	15 76
C. & H. Hertzler, weaving and yarn,	27 to 28,	15 39
Thomas McNite, for drugs,	29 to 31,	25 29
David Shaver, for lumber,	32 & 33,	42 27
Blair county Alms House, sundries for Hollinshead,	34,	46 80
R. M. Speer, publishing Annual Report,	35,	40 00
Wm. Lewis, do do	36,	40 00
Nash & Whittaker, do	37,	40 00
H. T. White, commission on $7,500,	38,	75 00
E. A. Myers, butchering and packing,	39,	33 20
G. G. Trte, 9¼ tons stone coal,	40,	22 22
R. B. Wigton, 10 do	41,	17 41
D. Clarkson, official fees and extra services,	42,	17 80
Wm. Moore, 5 days attendance at Huntingdon and milage,	43,	12 40
H. T. Stains, one sewing machine,	44,	12 50
Rev. R. E. Collins, ministerial services,	45,	12 00
I. McDonathan, shoemoking,	46,	10 47
J. S. Africa, use of Cumberland Valley Insurance Company,	47,	16 92
Cunningham & Bro., two stoves,	48,	14 00
J. A. Brown, for sundry hardware,	49,	8 05
H. Brewster, extra services and lath,	50,	6 30
Lau McMullen, for cutting wood,	51,	6 00
Wm. Drake, repairing and sharping saws, &c,	52,	5 87
J. Thompson, balance on private account,	53,	5 47
R. Brindle, for coopering,	54,	5 00
Dr. McKennan, consultation visit,	55,	2 50
Sundry persons, sundry small items,	56 to 61,	9 65
Penina Thompson, house labor,	62,	64 00
A. Thompson, fifty-two weeks sewing,	63,	39 00
Esther A. Thompson, service as matron,	64,	50 00
		901 78

Salaries.

John Thompson, Stewart, included in his statement,	
Dr. R. Baird, services as attending Physician,	100 00
James Murphy, services as director,	110 00
David Clarkson, do	131 10
Wm. Moore, do	174 82
Samuel Peightal, do	35 60
Henry Brewster, services as clerk,	50 00
A. W. Benedict, Esq., do as counsel,	20 00
J. Thompson, steward, sundry detailed in account,	1726 63
	2348 15
Total amount of expenditure,	$8772 64

Products of the Farm.

125 bushels wheat; 300 bushels oats; 700 bushels corn (ears); 300 bushels potatoes; 18 tons hay; 6 loads corn fodder; 1500 heads of cabbage; 10 bushels onions; 10 bushels turnips; 3304 pounds pork; 3312 pounds beef; 150 chickens; 7 turkeys; 22 hogs; 4 bushels cloverseed, One horse sold to Wm. Skinner $150. One horse sold to R. P. Moore, $140

Manufactured.

150 shirts, 40 dresses, 24 aprons, 24 bed comforts and quilts, 24 sheets, 36 sacks, 15 night gowns, 25 under shirts, 12 under skirts, 10 quilted skirts, 8 night caps, 12 pairs socks, 30 pairs pantaloons, 9 pairs pillow cases, 25 pairs drawers, and 5 vests.

Stock on Hand.

2 horses, 8 milch cows, 22 hogs, about 100 bushels wheat, 100 bus. oats, 200 bus. corn, (ears,) 16 tons hay, 6 loads corn fodder, 300 heads cabbage, 3 bus. onions 9000 pounds pork, 5000 pounds beef, 100 chickens, 3 turkeys, 2 wagons, 3 plows, 3 cultivators, 2 harrows, 1 cart, 1 buggy, 4 bush cloverseed.

MONTHLY TABLE.

1860.	Admitted	Discharged	Elopements	Births	Deaths	Children Bound	Remaining each month: Men	Women	Children	Total	Nativity: American	Foreign
Inmates at House December 31st 1859							36	32	34	92	79	13
January 1st	1	3				3	26	28	20	83	70	13
February	2	5			1	2	23	27	26	76	65	11
March	3	14	3		2	3	22	23	17	62	48	14
April	3	5	1		1	2	16	23	14	63	45	9
May	3	3			1	1	16	27	16	59	48	11
June	2	1	1	1	1		16	28	14	58	48	0
July				1	2		19	24	15	58	49	0
August	2		1				17	26	18	61	51	10
September	2			2			18	27	18	63	52	11
October	8		1				22	23	25	70	57	13
November	12	1				1	26	27	25	78	62	16
December	10	1					31	28	24	83	64	16

Of the above inmates 5 are colored, 7 insane, and 7 idiotic.

We the undersigned Auditors of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers, accounts, etc. of the Directors of the Poor of said county, and find the same to be correct as above stated. And we do further find that on examining the Treasurer's account, he has paid on Poor House orders since last settlement the sum of $7,799 62.

Witness our hands this 22d day of Janury, A. D. 1861.

T. W. GRAFFIUS,
HORATIO G. FISHER,
W. L. CUNNINGHAM. } Aud.

Huntingdon, Feb. 5, 1861.

OUTSTANDING BALANCES DUE

at the settlement of the Auditors for the year 1860

Collectors. Townships.	County Tax.	State Tax.
1851.		
Charles Green, West,	34 84	
1853.		
Luke Vorhees, Henderson,	10 74	77 08
1855.		
John Smith, Barree,		178 69
1856.		
†Solomon Hamer, Jackson,	458 41	290 52
B F Wallace, Morris,		5 09
Henry Grazier, Warriorsmark,	107 22	
1857.		
William Johns, Cromwell,	73 43	66 62
John B Weaver, Hopewell,	10 00	
1858.		
Joseph Cornelius, Cromwell,	34 90	54 68
Peter Swoope, Huntingdon,		9 63
Samuel Steffey, Jackson,	247 40	221 11
Daniel Knode, Porter,		11 81
David Auran it, Tod.	43 03	54 46
Thomas Hyskill, Warriorsmark,	100 51	103 83
1859.		
*William Kemp, Alexandria,	1 73	19 63
John R. Gosnell, Cass,	2 90	56
*Joseph Diggins, Carbon,	64 17	40 12
Elisha Shoemaker, Henderson,		9 15
John Rothrock, Hopewell,	459 62	277 71
A S Harrison, Huntingdon,	1025 84	773 10
*John Dean, Juniata,		27 53
Perry Moore, Morris,	80 64	16 72
John Householder, Penn,	87 40	120 73
†David Parsons, Tell,		13 14
Isaac Curfman, Tod,	2 28	
†Peter H. Burket, Warriorsmark,	125 69	216 59
R M Cunningham, West,	480 18	156 50
†John Gayton, Union,	50 65	100 50
1860.		
†William Walker, Alexandria,	157 81	94 98
†Samuel W Myton, Barre,	873 15	412 02
†Isaac Wolverton, Brady,	748 20	351 68
†Joseph P Curfman, Cass,	294 80	165 81
*Austin Green, Cassville,	56 78	28 83
†Jesse Cook, Carbon,	571 63	245 98
†G H Stevens, Clay,	411 63	210 84
†Frederick Harman, Cromwell,	855 80	414 72
†John Morrow Dublin,	582 75	288 25
†Daniel Conrad, Franklin,	1716 50	813 58
†Jacob Hetrick, Henderson,	223 82	125 87
†John B Weaver Hopewell,	719 44	358 91
†Wm K Rahm, Huntingdon,	1141 35	[illegible]
†Henry Lee, Jackson,	1059 91	459 58
†Levi Ridenour, Juniata,	244 18	139 27
†Wm Hileman, Morris,	1014 44	542 98
†John P Stewart, Oneida,	246 71	121 92
†William Dean, Penn,	590 47	277 00
†R A Laird, Porter,	1607 76	853 11
†John Silverthorn, Tell,	358 59	196 21
†Jacob Elias, Tod,	315 01	160 95
†George Smelker, Shirley,	1290 74	692 08
†W A Fraker, Shirleysburg,	168 60	102 97
†Jonas Buckwalter, Walker,	413 82	244 90
†John R Thompson, Warriorsmark,	1293 98	620 95
†Henry Neff, West,	2101 84	1045 52
†Thomas Irvin, Union,	203 84	50 14
†Jacob E Bare, Springfield,	266 91	147 48

*Since paid in full.
†Since paid in part.

Given under seal of the Commissioners Office.

JOHN FLENNER,
M. F. CAMPBELL,
J. CUMMINS, } Comr's.

Feb. 6, 1861.-4t.

VALENTINES!

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

SENTIMENTAL

VALENTINES,

AND

Fancy Envelopes,

NOW OPEN AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

Price, from one cent upwards.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Jacob Latherow, Deceased.] Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Jacob Latherow, late of Shirley township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE P. WAKEFIELD, Administrator.

Jan. 30, 1861.-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Hezekiah Crownover, Dec'd.] Letters testamentary, on the estate of Hezekiah Crownover, late of Barree tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly autenticated for settlement to

ANDREW CROWNOVER, Executor.

Jan. 30, 1861.-6t.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to hear and determine upon the exceptions to the trust account of David Clarkson, Trustee, appointed by said Court to sell the real estate of Robert Speer, dec'd., will meet the parties interested, at the office of Scott & Brown, on Thursday, the 28th day of Aebruary, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

J. H. O. CORBIN, Auditor.

Huntingdon, Jan. 30, 1861.-4t.

STRAY STEER—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Jackson township in November last, a small brown steer, with white face. The owner is requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of, as the law directs.

J. F. McILVAINE.

Greenwood Furnace, Jan. 30, 1861.-3t.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC, AND THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC, FOR 1861.

FILLED WITH IMPORTANT INFORMATION,

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

NOTICE.—*To the Creditors of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road Company.*

The Court of Huntingdon county, at January term 1861, directed to be paid to Creditors, one-and-a-half per cent. on their claims, on which former dividends have been declared, which I will pay on the presentation of their certificates of deposit, by themselves or their agents.

JOHN S. ISETT, Sequestrator.

Spruce Creek, Jan. 23, 1861.3t*

☞ Standard, Hollidaysburg, Democrat & Sentinel, Ebensburg, and Record, Blairsville, insert the above 3t and charge this office.

H. T. WHITE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA,

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE

LAST NOTICE.—
All who have unsettled accounts with me of six months standing or longer, are earnestly requested to call and settle up and save costs. I must have money or quit business. LEVI WESTBROOK.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1861.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!
James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*
This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.
Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.
A large variety also of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LGNGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

ROHRER'S
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ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

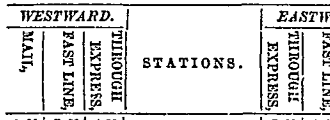
Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE
Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins, of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids, of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE
Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker; to the assessor, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.
☞ Price, 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.
Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS



WESTWARD.				EASTWARD.		
MAIL.	FAST LINE.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.	MAIL.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
11 05	7 04	6 10	Newton Hamilton,	11 32	9 48	1 38
11 15	7 10	6 23	Mt. Union,	11 25	9 41	1 30
11 35	7 23	6 36	Mill Creek,	11 11	9 28	1 16
11 53	7 36	6 51	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 18	1 05
12 10	7 48	7 06	Petersburg,	10 46	9 03	12 50
12 20	7 54	7 13	Barree,	10 49	8 56	12 43
12 30	8 00	7 20	Spruce Creek,	10 34	8 51	12 36
12 48	8 13	7 34	Birmingham,	10 21	8 38	12 20
12 58	8 22	7 42	Tyrone,	10 18	8 30	12 10
1 10	8 30	7 50	Tipton,	10 03	8 21	11 58
1 17	8 34	7 54	Fostoria,	9 58	8 16	11 53
1 23	8 37	7 58	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 13	11 49
1 40	8 50	8 13	Altoona,	9 40	8 00	11 35
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
On and after Monday, Nov, 26th, 1860, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:
UP TRAINS,
Leave Huntingdon at 7.20 A. M. & 4.15 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.10 A. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 9.45 A. M.
DOWN TRAINS,
Leave Hopewell at 10.20 A. M.
" Saxton " 10.55 A. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 12.55 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt.
Nov. 24, 1860.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
BY
MISS ELIZA ACTON.
Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes or dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of 1200 Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1.00, or in cloth, extra $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, our inducements to all such being very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address
JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 7, 1860.-6m.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.
Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.
Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.
Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 19, 1860.-1y.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,
PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN
Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books,
AND
STATIONERY,
No. 37 North Third Street, below Arch,
CH. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS. } PHILADELPHIA.
Publishers of Pelton's Outline Maps and Keys, the largest and best Outline Maps ever published, Sander's New Readers, Greenleaf's and Brook's Arithmetics, &c. Monteith's and McNally's Geographies, White's Copy Books, Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers. [Nov. 14, '60.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. AGENTS WANTED,
In every County of the United States, to engage in the sale of some of the best and most elegantly illustrated Works published.
Our publications are of the most interesting character, adapted to the wants of the Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant; they are published in the best style and bound in the most substantial manner, and are worthy a place in the Library of every Household in the Land.
☞ To men of enterprise and industrious habits, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.
☞ Persons desiring to act as agents will receive promptly by mail full particulars, terms, &c., by addressing LEARY, GETZ & Co., Publishers, No. 224 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 14, 1860

CHEAP WATCHES!
CHEAP WATCHES!!
JACOB LADOMUS,
NO. 618, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Has on hand and is constantly receiving large assortments of *American, English, and Swiss Watches,* which he will sell at lower prices than ever offered.
J. L. would call particular attention to the celebrated AMERICAN WATCH, which for accuracy of time and durability, and less liability of getting out of order, is superior to any other imported watch, made at anything like the same cost. Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, of all styles and patterns.
—ALSO—
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,
with glasses for all sights, with PATENT, as well as the old style frames. All goods sold at my establishment are warranted to be as represented, and satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers, at NO. 618, Market Street, Corner of Decatur. [Sept. 19, 1860,-1y.

R. NEWELL'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
No. 724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
One of the largest and most complete Galleries in the States, where the best Pictures, known to the Photographic art, are taken at prices no higher than are paid for miserable caricatures.
The Proprietor, a practical Photographer, attends personally, every sitting—and allows no picture to leave the Gallery unless it gives perfect satisfaction.
Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, of absent or deceased friends, photographed to any required size, or taken on Canvass, life size, and painted in Oil by the best Artists.
At this Gallery pictures can be taken in any weather—as perfect in cloudy days as when the sun shines.
Persons visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine our specimens, which for price and quality defy competition.
☞ Instructions given in the art of Photography.
R. NEWELL,
GALLERY OF ART,
724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
COMMENDATIONS:
From Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, M. C., Ohio.
My family and friends all concur in the opinion that the (Newell) picture is more life-like than any thing they ever saw. My likeness has been repeatedly taken by different Artists in various ways, but I have never yet had one which presents so true to nature, all the features and expressions of countenance as this.
From Hon. E. Joy Morris, late Minister to Italy,
The exquisite finish, beauty and softness of your portraits, conjoined with their durability of color and faithfulness as likenesses, cannot fail to commend them to the attention and patronage of all who appreciate true art.
From Col. James Page.
Having occasion for a portrait, I procured one from Mr. Robert Newell, of the city of Philadelphia, a miniature in Oil Colors, *under the new process discovered by him,* and take great pleasure in expressing the satisfaction given me, not only by the accuracy of the likeness, but its artistic finish in all respects, and recommend him to the patronage of those disposed to encourage the beautiful art.
Nov. 28, 1860 JAS. PAGE.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES:
BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,
Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Cholic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhea, Jaundice, Hepatirrhea, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog, Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker, Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Roweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly 100 Engravings. It is printed in a clear and open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1.00, or, in cloth, extra, $1.25.
$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal. For single copies of the Book, or for terms to Agents, with other information, apply to or address
JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 7, 1860.-6m.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE. J. A. HANIGAR,
A practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO STORE AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., one door west of the Broad Top Railroad Office, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Storekeepers, shopkeepers, and all others who deal in the weed should call. His prices are low. Call and see.
Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

A RARE CHANCE.—
FOR SALE CHEAP,
The well known Ambrotype wagon, situated on Hill street, with everything in perfect order, for carrying on the business. Terms easy and a reasonable credit given. For further information apply soon to the undersigned, on Allegheny street, Huntingdon.
WM. F. THOMAS.
Nov. 21, 1860.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!
Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.
Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.
It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS OF EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.
It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION OF DEBTS, with the STATUTES OF LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.
It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.
It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.
It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Law as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.
It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.
It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.
It Tells You The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.
It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.
It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.
It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.
☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN HUNTINGDON.
MRS. L. A. HAMER,
Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she has opened a Millinery store on Hill street, one door west of Dr. Dorsey's residence, where may be found every article in her line of business, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Blonds, Collars, Under Sleeves, Vails, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods.
The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine her stock.
Ladies, dresses of all kinds made in the best and most fashionable style.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.-6m.



SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!
BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.
As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits in cash,* are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts,* JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the *bargains.*
His stock includes a complete variety of
BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS, CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE, OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY, VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE, MOROCCO, LINING SKINS, COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,
Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.
☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜
JAS. A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

2,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!
NEW GOODS
FOR FALL and WINTER.
BENJ. JACOBS
Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of
LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.
The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.
As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.
Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*
Huntingdon, Sept. 24. 1860.

DON'T FORGET,
THE NEW STORE.
WALLACE & CLEMENT,
Have just received another stock of new goods, such as
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,
in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.
Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*
FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.
NEW GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY.
C. LONG
Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the
BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.
Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.
ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

WINDOW SHADES,
CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LADIES' SKATES are sold by FISHER & SON.

A fine stock of Ladies' Furs just received at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A large assortment of Nubias, Opera Caps, Sontags, suitable for ladies and children, by FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
FOR FALL and WINTER,
AT
D. P. GWIN'S STORE.
D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.
The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Lavella Cloth, De Baige, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.
Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.
Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.
Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.
Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.
Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.
Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.
☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW GOODS AGAIN.
THE PLACE TO CALL
IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.
GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!
G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.
The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.
Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street
Don't miss the place.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE
THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.
THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.
THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.
DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

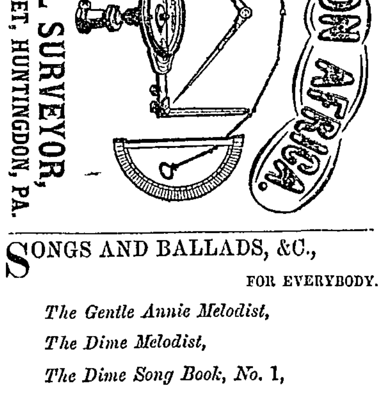
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [Sept, 24, 1860.]

COME AGAIN!
ROBERT KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.
His assortment consists of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,
the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.-3m.

GREAT ARRIVAL
OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.
M. GUTMAN & CO.,
M. GUTMAN & CO.,
M. GUTMAN & CO.,
Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
A good assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,
will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.
Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.
M. GUTMAN & CO.
Huntingdon, Sept. 4, 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.
The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

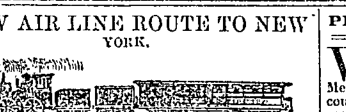
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.
The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Song Book, No. 5,
The Dime Song Book, No. 6,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book,
For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

A CARD.—
DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store,
April 18, 1860-tf.

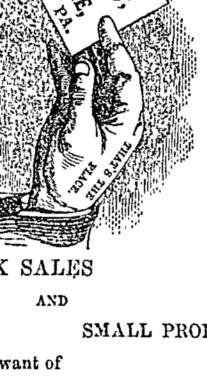
NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.



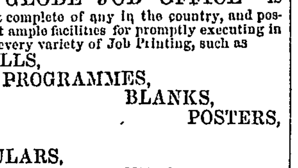
SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME
BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.
MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.
MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.
MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.
Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.
All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Mauch Chunk, Easton, &c.
No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.
For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.
Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to
J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.
July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.
Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.
Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.30 P. M.
Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.70)
Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30
At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catamissa, &c.
Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.43 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.
Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.
The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.
For through tickets and other information apply to
J. J. CLYDE, *General Agent.*
July 18, 1860.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—
ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.
R. C. McGILL.
Alexandria, March 7, 1860-1y.



"QUICK SALES
AND
SMALL PROFITS!"
Anybody in want of
FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.



THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as
HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.
CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—
J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of
SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,
in which name the business will still be conducted.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!!
Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO.,
Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR,
Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER,
Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing. Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK,
Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT,
Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor,
Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

☞ COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.
T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*
Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

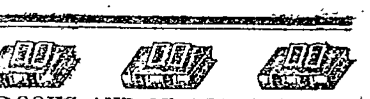
VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,
For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—
NEW FIRM!
The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.
All orders will be promptly attended to.
WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.



BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—
A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!
The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.
CLOCKS, WATCHES and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.
JOSEPH REIGGER.
Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

1861.
FALL and WINTER GOODS.
FISHER & SON
Have just received an unusually large and handsome stock of goods, which they offer to the inspection of our community.
Our line of Ladies' Dress Goods, embrace a large variety of Black and Fancy Silks, Printed Cashmeres, Plaids, Poplins, All wool De Laines, (plain and figured.) Lustres, Modenas, French and English Merinoes, Alpaccas, De Laines, Ginghams, Prints, &c.
A large and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Shawls, Cloaks, (black and colored,) Cloaking Cloth, Opera Flannels, Nubias, Fancy Hoods, Chenille and Tinsel Head Dresses, &c.
A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.
We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets. Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.
Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.
French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.
Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.
A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap.*
We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge,* at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.
COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.
FISHER & SON
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

SOUND ON THE
BOOT & SHOE QUESTION.
LEVI WESTBROOK
Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.
Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.
Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.
N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

FOR EVERYBODY.
TRY THE NEW STORE,
On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.
THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES.
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE.
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.
ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

DR. ESENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL,
Is the best Best Medicine in the World for the cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the heart. Diptheria, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.
It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.
Being prepared by a Practical Physician and Druggist and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.
It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.
Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. Price 50 cents per bottle.
ESENWEIN'S AROMATIC BALSAM.
A very valuable remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all bowel affections. Try it. Price 25 cents per bottle.
☞ The above Medicines are prepared only by
DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists.
N. W. Corner Ninth & Poplar Sts.,
Philadelphia.
N. B.—Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicine throughout the State.
[June 20, 1860.-1y.]

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

MUSIC. THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board, by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.)

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER,
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED, Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.